The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO 8279.—VOL L. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at Macquarie Plains, Bathurst, Mrs. Charles Icely, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant, at Christ Church, by special license, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, Mr. E. Johnstone, of county Cavan, Ireland, to Mary Charlotte Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late St. Fenix M'Lean, builder, Sheriff's Gardens, Sydney.

On the 8th instant, at St. John's Church, Brisbane, by the Rev. John Bliss, Charles Henry Powell, Esq., Salisbury Plains, Queensland, to Helena Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Barney, of the 91st Regiment.

On the 14th instant, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, Ernest Torgow, son of Captain John Torgow, Prussia, to Anna Maria Kenny, daughter of the late Arthur Kenny, Ballinasloe, Ireland.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride, Richmond, by the Rev. J. Cameron, M.A., Crawford Robert, second son of the late Lieut. F. Bedwell, R.N., of Cintra, Paterson River, to Susanna Henderson, only daughter of the late Robert Martin, Esq., of Richmond, New South Wales. Friends please accept this intimation.

DEATHS.

At London, on the 20th September, of paralysis, after severe injury from a fall, Richard Millar, Esq., aged 70, father of Mrs. J. J. Stephenson, Parramatta, Mrs. A. Hunter, and Miss Millar, Ashfield.

On the 21st of October, at Jersey, Joseph Arthur Simmons, late of Sydney, son of the late James Simmons, Esq., of this town, deeply lamented by his wife, family, and friends.

On the 26th November, at Rockhampton, of fever, John George Diebel, aged 24 years, nephew to Mr. J. M. Niebel, of Surry Hills.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, 211, Kent-street, Margaret, the beloved wife of James Ferrow, aged 51 years.

On the 12th instant, at Five Dock, of diarrhœa, Edith, daughter of C. W. and Mary Macleod, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On the 15th instant, at his residence, George-street, Waterloo, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. David Moon, native of Sussex, England, and late member of the Municipal Council, Waterloo, aged 37 years leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of his parents, Little Brisbane-street, Surry Hills, of effusion on the brain, William George, the beloved son of Joseph and Martha Hipwood, aged 1 year and 6 months.

On the 13th instant, at No. 20, James-street, South Head Road, Rose Arkey, youngest daughter of George Arkey, plasterer, aged 4 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The splendid new and powerful steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. CURPHEY, commander,
will be dispatched punctually at 5 p.m. THIS DAY, Friday, for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH
MARYBOROUGH
GLADSTONE, and
ROCKHAMPTON.
Shippers are respectfully solicited to send their goods per early to prevent disappointment; and passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's superior accommodations.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s offices, Sussex-street, 16th December.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
HUNTER RIVER.—CAWARRA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 5 p.m.
ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, 20th instant.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, 27th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 28th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION of FARES, per A. S. N. CO.'s steamship
TELEGRAPH,
for BRISBANE, to sail THIS AFTERNOON (Friday), at 5.
Saloon £2 5 0
Steerage 0 12 6
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

A. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the TELEGRAPH.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The TASMANIA, CLINCH, commander, from Grafton Wharf, about WEDNESDAY, 4th January.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR THE BELLINGER.—The FRANCIS GEORGE; to sail on FRIDAY. For freight, 30s. per ton, payable on shipment, apply on board, Cox's Wharf.

TOOGONGA (Gulf Diggings).—The regular trader PORPOISE, RINGLAND, master, is fast loading at Moss's Wharf, Liverpool-street; will sail SATURDAY MORNING. Apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE and RICHMOND RIVER.—The VIXEN will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.
MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON.—The clipper barque CLESMERE, R. E. ROBINSON, commander, will sail with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner SPRAY, Captain DERMOTT, will sail for the above ports about the end of the week.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or to G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The regular trader schooner WAVE OF LIFE, W. B. HANNAH, master, is loading at the Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—To Sail 1st JANUARY.—The splendid ship BLACKWALL, 793 tons, WILLIAM ROBINSON, commander.
For freight or passage apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. GRIFFIN, commander, is now fast loading, and will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, WILLING, master, is loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will clear TO-MORROW.
Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass bills, and send in bills of lading by 8 a.m.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND NAPIER.—The clipper brig DART, G. GRIFFIN, commander, is now fast loading, and will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The well known and favourite brig HIGHLANDER, 196 tons register, HUGH OLD, commander, is now loading at the Market Wharf, and will sail TO-MORROW. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, ERSKINE, and Co., Charlotte-place.

FOR VALPARAISO direct.—To sail on the 20th of December.—The remarkably fine, fast-sailing Chilian barque ship, GRAVINA, 625 tons register, JOHN FERRETZ, commander, has very superior accommodation and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers proceeding either to the West Coast, Europe, or America, via Panama, or across the Cordilleras.
Apply to W. H. ELDRED, Exchange Buildings.

FOR HONGKONG direct. — The clipper barque OTHELLO, 400 tons register, will be quickly dispatched.
For passages and light freight only apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

TO PASSENGERS for MADRAS.—The BLACKWALL, via ADELAIDE, will sail 1st January.
Apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, on MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Illalong, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, 26th instant.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—To Sail 20th DECEMBER.—For Wool and Light Freight only.—The magnificent Thames-built iron clipper ship ROYAL EDWARD, 1508 tons register, A1 22 years, JOHN SHAW, commander, receives wool at Marsden's Stores, and has the best accommodation for a few first-class passengers.
Apply to SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or FREDERICK RBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct, with immediate dispatch.—Messrs. Greens' splendid A1 clipper ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, 1200 tons, CHARLES DINSDALE, commander. The accommodation for passengers on board this fine ship are very superior. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For plans of cabins, freight, and all particulars, apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., agents, 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, will sail for the above port 12th January, 1865. For freight or passage, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on the 20th January, 1865.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship, DAMASCUS, 968 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, offers splendid accommodation for saloon passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Murray, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 725 tons register, THOMAS NORRIS, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have prompt dispatch. Has a full poop and excellent accommodation for first-class passengers at moderate rates.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—DUNCAN DUNBAR, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail 10th February, 1865. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO, for LONDON.—For First-class Passengers only.—This Aberdeen clipper ship, A1 at Lloyd's, 700 tons, has all her cargo down, and will sail as soon as stowed—say, 27th DECEMBER instant. Moderate rates of passage money.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.
To sail 24th DECEMBER.
The well known clipper ship
ANNIE WILSON,
1191 tons register,
JOHN DUCKETT, commander,
will be dispatched from Melbourne for London on the above date.
Saloon passengers only will be taken in this ship. She has a full poop and excellent accommodations. Passengers are provided with bedding and all necessaries for the voyage.
For rates of passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROMS, 48, William-street, Melbourne; or 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Succeeding ship of this line, the
RED JACKET, 20th January.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—For LONDON direct.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The beautiful yacht-built clipper ship
YOUNG ENGLAND,
1017 tons register, ALEXANDER CLARK, Esq., commander (late of steamship Hero).
This is one of the fastest of the Black Ball fleet, and has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers. Loading at Circular Quay; receiving wool at Talbot's store.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
To be followed by the magnificent clipper ship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—For LONDON direct, the splendid clipper ship
MONTMORENCY,
A1 at Lloyds, 812 tons register,
COOPER, Commander.
This splendid ship made the passage out in 88 days, and having a large portion of cargo engaged will have very quick dispatch.
Now receiving dead weight at Campbell's Wharf, and wool at Talbot's Stores.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS.
Steam from
MELBOURNE TO LONDON.
The Auxiliary Steam Clipper,
GREAT VICTORIA,
3500 tons, 500 horse-power (indicated),
JAMES PRICE, commander
(late of the Donald M'Kay),
Will be dispatched for London punctually on
TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1865.
This magnificent vessel, now on her second voyage to this colony, has been constructed expressly for the Australian passenger trade, and furnished with all the latest improvements.
Her saloon arrangements are perfect, including ladies' boudoir, baths, &c. The state-rooms are large, and exceedingly well ventilated, and furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and every requisite.
Her second cabin is on deck, and is a most comfortable apartment, the berths being roomy, and the ventilation complete; and stewards' attendance is provided.
Her noble passenger decks afford ample accommodation for all classes of passengers unsurpassed by any ocean-going steamer or clipper afloat.
Rates of passage:—
Saloon ..... £60 and upwards
(Including all cabin furniture, linen, bedding, &c.)
Second cabin ..... £35, on deck.
Third cabin ..... £18 and £20.
Steerage ..... £16.
For rates of freight and passage-money apply to the agents,
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Flinders-lane, Melbourne; or to
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street Sydney.

SHIP STORNOWAY, from LONDON, will discharge at Walker's Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass entries, and take notice that the ship will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and order for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
Captain Tomlin will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

BARQUE MELROSE, from LONDON, will discharge at Macnamara's Wharf. Consignees are requested to Pass ENTRIES immediately; and take notice, that the ship will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP DAMASCUS, from LONDON.—Notice.—The Consignees of the undermentioned goods are hereby informed that unless ENTRIES for the same be passed in the course of THIS DAY, Friday, the undersigned will enter and store them at the risk of those concerned:—
HP in diamond
73-84—12 cases, consigned to order.
HP in diamond over RS
62-64—3 cases, consigned to order.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

ANN AND MARIA, from ADELAIDE.—Consignees are requested to pass Entries for Market Wharf, present bills of lading, pay freight, and receive orders for delivery. ROBERT CAMPBELL, 101, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the new yacht-built screw steamer SIR JOHN BURGOYNE, 110 tons register, built by Pritchard, of Northfleet. This splendid vessel is now ready for sea, and can be inspected at Cuthbert's Wharf. For particulars, apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO., O'Connell-street.

CHARTERS FOR SHIPS.—THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange, can offer CHARTERS to China and other Eastern ports. Vessels to load in Sydney and coal put on board at the rate of 100 tons per day, guaranteed.

FOR SALE, the new Brigantine ANN, of Liverpool—
Length, 90 feet 10
Breadth, 22 feet 25
Depth, 10 feet 80.
Classed at Lloyd's A1.
Register, 135 tons. Carries large cargo on light draught.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, the clipper brig ETHEL, register tonnage 185, burthen 330; British built in 1863, coppered, and copper fastened, classed for 7 years, shifts without ballast. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, Newcastle.

CHARTERS offering for Adelaide, Melbourne, Wellington, and China. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, the fine new powerful Thames-built Steam Tug PRINCE ALFRED. This vessel is on her way to China, but will be sold here if a suitable offer is made. For particulars apply to W. H. ELDRED, Exchange Buildings.

TANKS.—A few 400-gallon TANKS for SALE. Apply on board the ship LA HOGUE.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.
DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior.
New Pitt-street Sydney.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY Limited, Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864."
Head Office, 35, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000 000.
Paid-up Capital, £50,000.
Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street.
The Company are prepared to take MARINE RISKS on every description of insurable interest at current rates LOSSES payable at the option of the assured, either in Sydney, in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.
G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now OPEN at GUNDAGAI for the transaction of ordinary banking business.
J. OSWALD GILCHRIST, Secretary.
Sydney, 10th December, 1864.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ST. LEONARDS.—The Anniversary Services in connection with the opening of this Church will commence THIS EVENING, 16th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., when a service will be conducted in the church by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, late of Craven Chapel, London, and now of Pitt-street Congregational Church, Sydney. On SUNDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, the Rev. S. C. KENT, of Newtown, will preach. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.
Collections will be made on each occasion towards the liquidation of the debt upon the Church.

A LECTURE on "Life and Love," will be delivered by HENRY KENDALL, Esq., in St. Michael's Schoolroom, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Doors open at half-past seven. Admission 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE AMERICAN SCENERY.
CONTINUED TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the world-renowned
PANTENTHECA,
which, for the last thirty nights, has crowded the School of Arts with delighted and fashionable audiences.
The last week of the Public Buildings of
WASHINGTON CITY.
The last week of the
FALLS OF NIAGARA.
The last week of the scenery of the
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The last week of the wonderful
MAMMOTH CAVE
THE GREAT VOYAGE TO EUROPE
every evening,
and the beautiful scenery of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
GERMANY, and ITALY,
as exhibited in London for 280 consecutive nights.
The inexhaustible
ADVERTISING TABLE
every evening.
Doors open at 7.30; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 3s.; Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children half-price to floor of hall only.

On SATURDAY next, at half-past 2 p.m., LAST MIDDAY ENTERTAINMENT of American Scenery.
Prices for afternoon performance reduced.
CRESSY and AYERS, Proprietors.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Simmonds.
Stage Manager, Mr. H. Jackson.
THIS EVENING, Friday, December 16th,
Mr. W. O'NEIL,
the celebrated Irish comedian, will appear in his great character of
MYLES NA COPPALEEN,
with songs and dances, &c., in Bourcicault's popular drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
Supported by the Star Company.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Paddy Miles ..... Mr. W. O'NEIL.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Prices—dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s.; upper boxes, 1s. 6d.

The FLOOD RELIEF FUND BAZAAR will take place at the Prince of Wales Theatre on the 24th instant.
Every visitor to the Theatre up to that date will receive a Free Ticket in the Bazaar.

Extract from SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, December 5
MR. O'NEIL, THE IRISH COMEDIAN.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. O'Neil, who lately arrived from California, made his DEBUT at the Prince of Wales Theatre. He appeared as Barney, in the comic drama of "Barney the Baron," and Ragged Pat in a piece entitled "Ireland as it was;" and in both characters he exhibited powers of a very excellent kind. His performance was extremely racy, and very much superior to that of any representative of the humour and geniality of Hibernian character that has appeared in this city, with the exception of Brooke in the character of O'Callaghan. He is funny without being vulgar, and his by-play is really convulsing. The audience on Saturday evening (a very large one indeed) was completely at the mercy of Mr. O'Neil, who kept it in roars of laughter for about three hours. For once the announcement which usually precedes the first appearance of an actor has not gone beyond the limit of truth; and those who saw Mr. O'Neil will, we think, readily admit the fact.

O'NEIL,
The Tyrone Power of the age.
Come and see! Judge for yourselves!

O'NEIL,
The mirth-provoking, side-splitting Irishman.

O'NEIL,
Come and see him twirl his shillelah!
THIS EVENING, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and give him an Irishman's hearty welcome.

O'NEILL,
The best Irish Jig Dancer in the World.

Extract from the *Empire*—
MR O'NEIL THE IRISH COMEDIAN.—The great success which attended Mr. O'Neil's *debut* at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Saturday evening, caused a large crowd to be in waiting at the theatre last evening, long before the doors were opened, to obtain admission. Mr. O'Neil's range of characters is more extensive than that of the late celebrated John Drews, who created a sensation in Sydney some years since. Mr. O'Neil not only acts well in Irish parts, but displays very considerable abilities in general burlesque; he is a capital mimic, a good singer and dancer, and although a young man, has evidently had much experience on the stage. His style, unlike many actors of fame, is neither hard nor forced, and some of his best efforts display great originality. The great attraction now at the Prince of Wales will no doubt draw crowded houses.

In rehearsal,
A GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 17th instant.
Under distinguished patronage.
Mr. W. O'NEIL
will appear in his favourite character of
RORY O'MORE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. SIMMONDS.
Stage manager, Mr. LACHLAN M'GOWAN.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
Continued Success of
MISS KATE WARDE
and
Mr. J. H. VINSON.
The celebrated drama
THE WILLOW COPSE.
To conclude with the screaming farce of the
TWO BONNYCASTLES.
Doors open at half-past 7. To commence at 8.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.

MADAME SCHIER'S WAXWORKS, open every day. Admission, 1s.; children half-price.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

A MAN by the name of WILLIAM PRINGLE left White Bay Hotel, Balmain, on Wednesday night, 14th instant, a quarter before 9 o'clock, and has not since been heard of. Height 5 feet 7 inches, stout built. He had on black alpaca coat, black cloth vest, grey trousers, and black cloth cap, crimean shirt; blue mark over his left eyebrow, and W. P. in blue ink on his left arm. He wore a silver hunting watch and chain, a brass snuff-box, inscribed on it "John Smith, Dun Cow Inn, Gateshead." Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by Mr. JOHN HARRIS, grocer, Macquarie-street South; W. BRANCH, fireman, Railway Works, Sydney; or Mr. SIMMONS, White Bay Hotel, Balmain.

CLEMENT LOWER, who left England for Adelaide in the ship Euphrates in 1863, is earnestly requested to forward his present address to the undersigned. The strictest confidence observed. T. Frost, REGISTER Office, Adelaide.

IF THIS should meet the eye of WILLIAM ADAMS, Bricklayer, native of Manchester, or his son William Adams, native place Port Fairy, Belfast, Victoria—if the husband of Jane Adams or her son will WRITE to his mother, they will hear of something to their advantage. Please direct to FRANK WARE, Stafford-street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.

IF W. OKEY, "Hero," will apply to Mr. J. L. MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, Sydney, he will hear something to his advantage.

JOHN HODGSON ROBSON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, LETTER for you at J. Battley's, 160, Castlereagh-st.

NANCY MONKS, formerly NANCY GRIMES, is requested to communicate her address to ELVISH, Daylesford Post Office, Victoria. Any intelligence of her would oblige an old friend.

SHOULD this meet the eye of THOMAS WILLIAM ODELL he is earnestly requested to write to his parents. Anyone sending his address or particulars of his whereabouts will be paid expenses. He was last heard from at Lambing Flat, in 1862. Address Post Office, Wood's Point, Upper Goulburn, or Kilmore Post Office.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—The Committee and Members of the Haymarket Branch are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at the Burrangong Hotel, at 8 o'clock. P. J. DOWLING, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The steamer BREADALBANE will leave the Circular Quay, THIS MORNING, at a quarter to 10 a.m. Tickets 2s 6d. each, to be had on board.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
to
SIGNOR CUTOLO,
Masonic Hall, MONDAY EVENING, December 19th.
The programme and full particulars will be advertised in to-morrow's HERALD.
H. N. MONTAGU, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL CONCERT.—Mr. JULIUS HAIMBERGER begs to notify that at the time he promised his co-operation, he was ignorant of the fact that Madame Wallace Bushelle was to be the director of that concert, as stated in the concert bills.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—The Ninth CONCERT, consisting of a selection of pieces from Wallace's admired Opera, "MARITANA," will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING, 16th December, in the Hall of the SCHOOL OF ARTS, Balmain.
Doors open at half-past seven. Concert to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Admission to the body of the hall, 2s. 6d.; Children 1s each. Gallery, 1s.
Tickets obtainable from any of the committee, also from Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Parker, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Watkinson, in Balmain; and in Sydney from Mr. Elvy, music seller, George-street.
FRANCIS SPENCE, hon. secretary.

CRICKET.—DENISON v. ORWELL.—A 'Bus will leave King and George streets, TO-MORROW, at a quarter-past 1 sharp, for the Orwell Ground, when the following members of the Denison C. C. are requested to meet:—Messrs Pidgeon, Morgan, Bovis, Anderson, Aldwell, Blair, Watson, W. Hill, Harper, Hughes, Flood, with Kinsela, J. Roberts, and R. Roberts, emergencies.
C. J. PATISON, secretary.

CRICKET.—ALBERT CLUB.—Newtown C. C. v. Albert C. C.—The following members of the Albert Club are requested to be on the Albert Ground, Elizabeth-street South, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past one o'clock sharp:—Anderson, Curtis Fouhy, Gorman, Goddard, Hogan, Lawrence, Morris, Bowley, Thomson, Vivian, and Aldis 12th.
PETER C. CURTIS, hon. sec. A. C. C.

MANLY BEACH FOOT RACES.—The prizes for these races, to be run for on Boxing-day, at the Steyne Hotel, are now on view at W. M. HARTZELL'S tobacconist, 234, George-street.

ST. JOHN'S DAY! ST. JOHN'S DAY!! December 27th. December 27th. LOOK OUT!!

BALMAIN VOL. RIFLES.—Assemble TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, at Pigeon Ground. Full dress.

ENGLISH BATTALION MATCH.—Selection PRACTICE, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 3 p.m.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—The Annual General MEETING of the Company will be held at the Volunteer Office, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at 8 o'clock. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the matter of the FOMAGO COAL MINING COMPANY, and an Act of Parliament of the colony of New South Wales, 11 Vic. No 19.
PURSUANT to a requisition by three creditors who have duly proved claims in the above matter, I hereby call and convene a special general MEETING, to be held at my Chambers, situate corner of King and Phillip streets, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 19th day of December instant, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., to consider the decision of the Chief Commissioner, made and pronounced in the matter of the proof of JOHN DONALD M'LEAN, Esquire, against such estate, and the allowance thereof to be a set-off against the liability of the said John Donald M'Lean to make contribution as a shareholder of the company, and for the purpose of my requiring and receiving directions with reference thereto.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee and receiver appointed in the matter of the Tomago Coal Mining Company.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of GEORGE WHITFIELD, late of King-street, in the City of Sydney, and colony of New South Wales, gunmaker, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to WILLIAM JOHN WHITFIELD, of King-street West, Sydney, aforesaid, the nephew and next of kin of the abovenamed deceased.
Dated this sixteenth day of December, 1864.
W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE,
Proctor for the said W. J. Whitfield, 115, King-street East, Sydney.

ELECTORS OF THE GWYDIR DISTRICT.—Mr. THOMAS G. DANGAR will be nominated to represent this electorate.
No. 64-106, Town Hall, Wynyard-square, Sydney, 15th December, 1864.

ELECTION of CITY AUDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that a SCRUTINY of the BALLOT PAPERS received during the election of City Auditors this day, will take place at the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th instant, before the Returning-officer and presiding officers, and such scrutineers as may then attend.
WILLIAM SPERR, Returning-officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—NOTICE to Ratepayers.—All rates remaining unpaid after WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, will be summarily dealt with. By order of the chairman,
W. G. MACKAY, council clerk, &c.
Council Chambers, Newtown Road, December 14th.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, hereby give Notice that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on, under the style and firm of W. DEAN and CO., has been dissolved.
The business, in all its branches, will be carried on by Mr. W. DEAN on his sole account.
Dated Sydney, October 29th, 1864.
W. DEAN.
ARCHIBALD STEWART.
Witness to the signature of W. Dean—JAMES BYRNES.
Witness to the signature of Archibald Stewart—
J. CARROLL.

SHIP TAVERN, Essex-street, Sydney.—December 13th, 1864.—NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, has been DISSOLVED since the 14th day of November last, and the business will be carried on by JOHN BAPTIST BASSETTI, and all the debts due to the then firm are to be paid to the said John Baptist Bassetti, and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge.
J. B. BASSETTI
ALFRED VINCENT ZANONI.
Witness—WM MATTHEW GIMBER.

PROSPECTUS
of
THE PASTORAL LOAN COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase it to £1,000,000.
Of the above 25,000 shares, the Provisional Committee are prepared to take 10,000.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
JOHN HAY, Esq., M.L.A.
The Hon. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.L.C.
The Hon. E. H. LLOYD, Esq., M.L.C.
JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, Esq., M.L.A.
J. D. M'LEAN, Esq., M.L.A., Queensland
HENRY MORT, Esq, Sydney
H. D. ELOXHAM, Esq, Sydney
W. E. TOOTH, Esq., of Clifton, Darling Downs
R. L. JENKINS, Esq., of Nepean Towers.
With power to add to their number.
Solicitors—SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Exchange, Sydney.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY.
1. The chief business of the company will be to make advances on all descriptions of pastoral property in the Australasian Colonies. And in order to do this with greater advantage, the company will also purchase and sell such property if need be, and carry on all kinds of mercantile operations and agency incidental to such business.
2. That the business of the company may be carried on with greater security, it is proposed to organise a system of inspection and valuation of the properties on which advances may be made.
3. As it often happens that stationholders with whom otherwise a safe and profitable business could be done, have no ready means of disposing of their surplus stock for cash, it has been decided that the company shall hold certain first-class fattening stations favourably situated for some of the best markets for fat stock. The management of these stations will require experienced men, whose qualifications the directors will have every opportunity of testing, and whose services will be available for the inspection and valuation of property as proposed in the preceding paragraph.
4. With this object the provisional committee have conditionally purchased certain first-class stations chiefly in the Liverpool Plains District, which are well known for their fattening qualities, and are within easy reach of the markets of Sydney, Maitland, and Newcastle, together with the stock thereon, consisting of 70 000 sheep and 12,000 head of cattle, and all necessary working plant, the whole being valued at £125,000, of which the vendors have agreed to take one-half in shares of the company at par.

SHARES.
In order to give to this company the strength to be derived from a numerous body of shareholders, and to place the shares within the reach of subscribers of moderate means, the capital of the company will be divided into shares of £10 each, of which £2 will be payable on allotment and the remainder as may be deemed advisable, in calls of £2 each, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

LIABILITY TO BE LIMITED.
As soon as the first allotment of shares shall have been made an Act of Parliament will be applied for to limit in the usual manner the liability of each shareholder.

MANAGEMENT.
The head office of the company shall be in Sydney, and its affairs shall be managed by a Board of five directors, of whom two shall be trustees, and of the others one shall be the actuary.
It is proposed to have also a branch office in London, under such management as may be hereafter determined upon; and power is reserved to the Provisional Committee to place a portion of the shares in the English market.
A deed of settlement will be forthwith prepared by the provisional committee, who will also allot the shares and appoint the first directors and trustees.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.
Closed applications for shares, addressed to the Provisional Committee, at the offices of Messrs. Spain and Roxburgh, Exchange, Sydney, may be sent in at any time prior to the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and shall be in the following form:—

Sydney, 186
To the Provisional Committee of the Pastoral Loan Company of Australia.
Gentlemen,—I hereby request you to allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby undertake and agree to receive the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per share on allotment, and to execute the deed of settlement when prepared.
Signature
Address
Profession

CONSULATE-GENERAL of the NETHERLANDS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the mercantile community that JAVA RICE of the favourably known mark EE (Boothl-Radja), will be shortly again for SALE in the Java markets.
J. C. FROST, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands.
Sydney, December 13.

LOST, in George-street, near King-street, a Pair of SPECTACLES. The finder leaving them at Mr. PENFOLD'S, tobacconist, will be rewarded.

LOST, Wednesday morning, on South Head Road, a TERRIER BITCH. 10s. will be given for her restoration to H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

£2 REWARD.—Notice.—Some Person or Persons having on several occasions drawn milk from my cart, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the offenders. DAVID THOMPSON, Redfern dairy.

£20 REWARD.—I, JAMES BARNES, Great Western Road, Parramatta, do offer the above reward to any one who will give such information as will lead to

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

SPECIAL CASES.

IN RE HAMILTON—REAL PROPERTY ACT.

This was a special case from the Registrar-General. The point raised therein had already been argued (on the 9th and 15th of September last) before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise, but, their Honors not agreeing, it was reopened before the full Court. The actual question submitted was whether it was within the province of the Registrar-General to entertain an application for a certificate under the Real Property Act from a claimant who was unable to state, in conformity to schedule A of that Act, that no person was in adverse possession—the fact being that such possession was held, adversely, by a person (one James Stockdale) who was alleged to be a mere trespasser. If the application were received, and a good *prima facie* title shown, the effect would be to obtain a certificate without the expense of establishing the title by action of ejectment, unless the adverse occupier should lodge a caveat; in which case he would not only be liable to ordinary costs, but obliged to take legal proceedings to establish his title within a limited time, and would also become liable for special damages under section 84 of the before-mentioned Act, if the caveat was held to be unfounded and vexatious. Section 13 of this statute directed the Registrar-General to receive applications according to the form in schedule A. That schedule contained, as part of the declaration required to be made by the applicant, the following: "And I further declare that there is no person in possession or occupation of the said lands adversely to my estate or interest therein." Section 14, in prescribing by way of direct enactment the contents of the application, required, on the subject of occupancy, a statement "whether the land be occupied or unoccupied, and if occupied, the name and description of his occupancy, and *whether such occupancy be adverse or otherwise*." The interpretation clause, section 3, provided "that any variation from a form prescribed in the schedule, *not being in matter of substance*, shall not affect its validity or regularity, but it may be used with such alterations as the character of the parties or the circumstances of the case may render necessary." The question, therefore, was whether the variation in this case was or was not a valid one, and whether the application could be entertained; or whether the applicant should be left to establish his title by ejectment before he was admitted to registration. On the one hand, the entertaining of such applications would often relieve a just claimant from great expense in getting up evidence, &c., for a trial in ejectment. On the other hand, it would reverse the positions of the plaintiff and defendant in ejectment by compelling the latter, instead of the former, to take the initiative, and to establish his title; and this would not only be a change in the policy of the law, but would probably have the effect of ousting, to a certain extent, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; although it would still, doubtless, be compulsory on the part of the claimant to bring ejectment before he could get actual possession.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Milford for the claimant.

The Court reserved judgment.

IN RE CARVELL'S ESTATE—TRUSTEE ACT AND REAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION ACT.

This was an application (on petition) by Henry Prince, an administrator, to be relieved from the responsibility of dealing with the real estate of the deceased. After having administered, he had still left a balance of £30 in personal property, and real property to the value of about £500. This was claimed by a person who represented himself as the only son and heir-at-law of the deceased. There were certificates from an Irish Roman Catholic priest to the genuineness of certain extracts from the registry of his chapel (the priest in whose time they were made being dead). One of these extracts was a record of the marriage of the deceased to one Sarah Carlin, on the 13th of November, 1828, and the other a record of the baptism of a son of the people thus married on the 1st of July, 1828. The present claimant alleged that he was that son, and was, in fact, the only surviving child. Other evidence of the marriage and of the claimant's identity was adduced, and his title was not, in fact, disputed by the administrator. But the latter sought to be relieved from the responsibility of dealing with this claim, inasmuch as it was possible that other claimants might start up. The question was whether a Judge in Chambers could make an order for the relief of the administrator (either at once or after such further inquiry as might be found necessary), or whether the heir-at-law must be left to bring a suit in equity, by which means, it was alleged, the property would be to a great extent dissipated in mere expenses.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the administration, and Mr. Milford for the heir-at-law.

Their Honors held that there must be a suit of some kind under section 3 of the Real Property Administration Act, although it need not be by bill and answer, but in a more inexpensive form, by petition for instance, as in the present case. The Judge then, having first satisfied himself that the debts had been paid, and that there was no other claimant, might make an order for the disposal of real property in the hands of an administrator. In the present case the debts were proved to have been paid, and the claim of the heir-at-law was admitted. The order for his relief could, therefore, be made, the cost of the administrator to be paid out of the estate.

ADMISSION TO THE COLONIAL BAR.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., moved the admission to the colonial bar of Mr. John Charles M'Cormick. This gentleman, he stated, had passed very satisfactory examinations, and was one whom they would all be very glad to welcome as a member of the profession.

The Chief Justice, in directing the admission of Mr. M'Cormick, spoke of the high character of that gentleman, and stated that the Court had great pleasure in welcoming him.

Mr. M'Cormick, having taken the oath of allegiance and having been called upon in the usual way, moved for and obtained an order for letter of administration.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Dowling.

M'MAHON V. NEILD.

This was an action to recover the balance of an account for goods supplied to the Egmont Cricket Club, of which defendant was treasurer. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

TURNER V. MORRIS.

Plaintiff claimed the balance of an account for printing a quantity of cards to be used for *cartes de visite*, and obtained a verdict, by default, for amount claimed.

BACON V. WHITBY.

In this case also plaintiff recovered the amount claimed.

BACON V. FISHER AND ANOTHER.

Plaintiff claimed £2 10s. under an assignment, and got a verdict for the amount.

RUSSELL V. OAGEN.

This was an action to recover damages for breach of agreement. It appeared that defendant, a cooper, agreed to take the son of plaintiff, a lad of sixteen, and it be suited him after a month's trial, he would bind him for five years. After remaining at work for defendant for several months, he (defendant) discharged him on the ground that he had been wasting his time by talking to a servant girl in the yard. Defendant stated that no time was mentioned when he first engaged the boy, but that he would take him for five years if he suited him. He found, after a trial of several months that he would not suit him as he was too fond of playing about. Verdict for plaintiff, for whom Mr. Rolin appeared, damages £10.

MARSH V. RUFF.

Plaintiff, in the absence of defendant, got a verdict for £7 11s., the amount claimed.

MARSH V. TREMAIN.

This was a claim for books and music supplied to defendant's daughter, and for teaching her music.

Defendant had paid him various sums, and plaintiff now claimed a balance of £5 4s. 6d. Defendant claimed as a set-off the amount of a judgment obtained against plaintiff for goods supplied; defendant also averred that plaintiff agreed to teach his daughter for £3 3s. per quarter, which plaintiff denied, saying that his agreement was for £6 6s., as he had to teach her in defendant's own house. He had also given defendant credit for the amount of judgment against him. Verdict for plaintiff for £5 4s.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the matter of George S. Yarnton's application for a certificate, his Honor gave judgment, allowing a certificate, subject to the order of the Supreme Court made on the 25th November.

In the estate of the Tomago Coal Mining Company, a special meeting. One debt was proved, and five claims were received.

The consideration of the directors' claims against the Tomago Coal Mining Company was proceeded with, and at the rising of the Court was adjourned until this day week.

The rule nisi, in the matter of Keep and Parsons v. Griffiths stands over until Tuesday.

Before the Registrar:

In the estate of James B. Duff, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, December 16.—Frederick Fuller, single, 16, Richard Bird, George Reedie, single, Ralph M. Robey, second. Philip Snape, John Pike, first.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Pinhey, Caldwell, Smithers, and Birrell.

Of twenty-four persons brought before the Court in custody, seventeen were discharged. The majority of the seventeen had been apprehended as idle and disorderly persons, rather on account of their character than for any actual offence. His Worship (Mr. Pinhey) said that he could not concur with those magistrates who thought it was their duty to send people to gaol as idle and disorderly persons under the Vagrant Act who, through poverty, having neither habitation nor friends, took shelter for the night under the sheds of open wharves, or any other refuge of a private character—where, in fact, they had as much right to be as the police who hunted them out. Some who, though perhaps a little more noisy than necessary, had committed no greater offence than they had cleaned for by the night's incarceration, were discharged with an admonition.

Thomas Styles, alias Pickering, charged with having stolen two crimson shirts, the property of George Lorking, of George-street, clothier, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months. This worthy acknowledged to one of the officers of police that if he should be at large next Christmas, it would be the first time for twenty-three years that he ate a Christmas dinner out of gaol.

Timothy Callaghan, charged with having stolen a box containing ten dozen handkerchiefs, of the value of 30s., the property of Frederick Perks, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Francis Morris, brought before the Court for having disobeyed an order requiring him to pay a weekly sum of 12s. 6d. for the support of his wife, was ordered to be imprisoned until the sum due shall have been paid.

George Long, Thomas Brooks, John Smith, and Charles Nicholson, passengers to Sydney by the Telegraph from Brisbane, were severally charged with having refused payment of 12s. 6d., the passage money. They were ordered to pay the amount, with 1s. penalty, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

On the summons paper were thirty-five cases. Three persons were fined 10s. each, on the prosecution of Inspector Cram, for infractions of the hackney carriage by-laws. Eight builders were fined 10s. each for encroaching upon public thoroughfares by placing building materials there on; and John Robertson was fined £4 for unlawfully employing a water-closet. Three cases were dismissed, and the rest were either withdrawn or postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. S. H. Pearce.

There was only one case on the sheet. Thomas Bluff, an apprentice, charged James Smith, his master, with having beaten him with a strap. Complainant admitted that, speaking to defendant's wife, he had said something was "like her cheek." Case dismissed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANCO.—Before His Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions, Scempell v. Campbell, part heard; Scempell v. Lee and others, hearing; Taylor v. Minehan, hearing; Ross v. Sherwin, further directions and costs; Brooks and another v. Richardson and others, hearing; Norton and others v. Hughes and others, hearing.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Shanahan v. Hyland, minutes; A. J. S. Bank v. Jupp, report.

TRIAL LIST.—Motions, &c.—In re Perrott, entreated recognizance.

DEMURRER.—Richards v. Whitford; Attorney-General v. Josephson.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.—Leahy v. Bryen.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

Ca. sa. Motions.

Review of Taxation.

Samuda v. Potter.

New Trial Motions.

5675 Woolley v. Robberts
5461 Fredinnick v. Smart
5948 Ball v. Wright
5859 Owen v. Bischford
5863 Anderson v. Dennison
5866 Painter v. Harpur
5876 Gilmore v. O'Grath
5886 Warren v. Hollingworth
5887 Warren v. Barnett
5895 Baldwin v. Haynes
5935 Marks and another v. Lawrence
5907 Municipality of Waverley v. Bloomfield
5911 Municipality of Waverley v. Jones
5917 Municipality of Waverley v. Jones

UPPER HUNTER ELECTORATE.

THE NOMINATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Monday last, at noon, the nomination of candidates for the election of a member to represent this electorate in the Legislative Assembly, took place at the Court-house, Scone. There were three candidates, viz., Mr. Dangar, Dr. Gordon, and Mr. James White.

The RETURNING OFFICER (Mr. William Little) commenced the proceedings by reading the writ. He then said that as they knew the object of the meeting he hoped the electors would give each gentleman who addressed them a fair and impartial hearing. The usual course was that the former member should be proposed first, then the candidate first in the field.

Mr. DANGAR rose and said Mr. White must be proposed first, for he was the candidate first in the field. He would stop there all day before he would address them first. (Great uproar.)

Mr. WHITE said Mr. Dangar published his address first, and was the first to speak. The fact was Mr. Dangar's and his (Mr. White's) first address appeared in the same paper. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. LITTLE: Mr. Gordon was first in the field. Can any elector oblige me with the paper in which the addresses first appeared.

Mr. WHITE: Mr. Dangar's address appeared on the same day as mine.

Mr. DANGAR: Let us draw lots. (Confusion.)

Mr. LITTLE: The proper course is to propose Mr. Gordon first, then Mr. Dangar, and then Mr. White.

Mr. DANGAR suggested that all gentlemen should leave the hustings except the candidates, their proposers, and seconders.

Mr. GORDON said he had no reason to keep back; that if any gentleman would propose him, he would speak first.

Mr. EATON, *pro formâ*, proposed Mr. Gordon as a fit and proper person to represent this electorate.

Mr. JOHNSTON seconded the proposition.

After a considerable pause, Mr. LITTLE said that should no other gentleman be proposed, he would proceed to declare Mr. Gordon duly elected.

Mr GEORGE MUSGROVE, *pro formâ*, proposed Mr. Thomas Dangar as a fit and proper person, &c.

Mr. JOHNSTON seconded Mr. Dangar's nomination.

Mr. J. H. KEYS said: At no period since they had had responsible government had there existed a greater necessity for the return to the Legislature of men of intellect, of independence, and of honesty of purpose—men who will not allow themselves to be the slaves of any faction, or the tools of any party. Such a man is the gentleman whom I have the honour to propose as your representative. He has been known to most of us from his boyhood; he has by persevering well applied industry raised himself to a position of wealth, which he well deserves, and which enables him to devote his time to your service—without seeking place or pay from any Ministry. His career has been distinguished by liberality of opinion, by integrity, and truthfulness; I think we may therefore rest assured that his votes and conduct in the Assembly will be in accordance with his avowed political opinions and his promises to us. Believing this, he had much pleasure in proposing Mr. James White as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of the Upper Hunter in the new Assembly. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JOHNSTON, in seconding the nomination of Mr. James White, said they ought to be proud to have one of themselves, a native and a working man, so fully qualified to take a place in the councils of his country. We ought not only to be proud of him, but give him every encouragement and assistance in our power. Mr. Dangar is called "Honest Tom;" he thought a better name would be "artful dodger;" his faults are known to most—indeed he never took any trouble to hide them. It is a sad state of things; a disgrace that for the last three years we have been represented by such a man: let us be no longer a laughing-stock and a by-word. He feared since Mr. Dangar had been made a J.P. old things have not passed away. He did not come to support Mr. White from party spirit; he came for the good of his adopted country, and of his fellow electors. Mr. White is a man of the right stamp; he (Mr. J.) could stake his life that what he says he will perform. When Mr. Robertson came in for this electorate he did me the honour to say it was Johnston got me in (cheers); he (Mr. Johnston) was one who would support an honest man, with liberal principles, no matter what was his rank. He had heard a report that Mr. Robertson had written to the electors to support Mr. Dangar. This report was false, Mr. Robertson did nothing of the kind. He had seen a letter from Mr. Robertson. [Cries of read the letter, uproar; speaker inaudible.] He would second the nomination of Mr. James White for the electorate of the Upper Hunter, and the electors would get honour to themselves, their children, and their country by electing him (Mr. W.) by a large majority.

Mr. JEFFERIES, on coming forward to propose Mr. Dangar, could not be heard, as Mr. Monroe had already proposed him *pro formâ*; cheers and groans lasted ten minutes. Mr. Johnston continued to speak, but could not be heard. ["Order, order," from chair.]

Mr. WHITE tried to induce the electors to hear Mr. Jeffries.

Mr. JEFFERIES: The man he had to propose was the best man. They should not be carried away by party spirits. If they did not elect Mr. Dangar they would stand in their own light. He could find fault with Mr. Dangar, yet in view of the opposition he was secured in his own breast that he is the best man (cheers and groans). They are endeavouring to injure the interests of the electors, yet he thought, notwithstanding the opposition, Mr. Dangar would be put in. [Cries of "Sit down, give us some hog's lard."] It has been said Mr. Dangar goes cap in hand asking for a situation; this is not true. [Great disturbance—cries of "Pig, pig"—"What about Currey's pigs."]

Mr. WHITEMAN declared the Returning-officer to be out of order in allowing Mr. Jeffries to speak, unless he had a candidate to propose.

Mr. JEFFERIES: He had a candidate to propose. He proposed Mr. Thomas Dangar.

Mr. FREDERICK seconded the nomination of Mr. Dangar.

Mr. GORDON then came forward and said that as he had conferred one favour on the electors by speaking first, he hoped they would grant him one in return; the request he would make was that they would hear him patiently. He would not keep them long; they would have discovered by this that he was no orator, he asked them therefore to listen to him. Four years ago he had stood in a similar position to that in which he was now placed: he hoped he would receive the same support as he had done—and if he did his election would be sure. He was unacquainted with politics. Mr. Robertson, when he first came forward for this electorate, stated the same thing. If they gave him three years' apprenticeship he would come back perfect in politics. The interests of the electorate should be his first study by day and his dream by night. He had one piece of advice to give the electors; they were there to hear addresses to and from himself and two other candidates; he advised them not to depend on what any candidate told them, but to go quietly to their homes and think for themselves who was the best man—use their own judgment. It was an important duty to send in the right man. One vote of yours may send in one who by one vote of his may bring misery and ruin to them and theirs. He hoped working men would come forward; a change was required in the representatives. He wished twenty candidates had come forward, so that they should get one suitable. They would remember Mr. Robertson brought forward a Land Bill, and by that bill he was the benefactor of the country; there were some things in that bill that might require alteration, but by it upwards of 10,000 persons had found homes for themselves and families. He only wished they had had free selectors many years ago. Some say it is hard on the squatters, but they should not mind to let free selectors have their spare run. Where was there a squatter who had been ten years in the country and was not rich? Two days ago he heard of an unstocked station sold for £10,000. He wanted to give all a fair chance; however, they were progressing. He could produce a letter from friends in England who could scrape together £700, but would not come out because they were afraid they could not get land. When he saw such enormous sums spent in procuring grain from other places, he thought what a good thing it would be if they could produce their own. People said they should not get so much beef: they should get just as much beef as now, but should produce more flour. He appeared before them under disadvantageous circumstances; he did not think it right to come asking for votes; he came alone. If he went in, he went in his own way; he thought it wrong to go round to solicit votes. By means of the ballot box the poor man had power to vote as he liked. He had been most kindly treated by all parties; if it had been otherwise he would have given a Roland for an Oliver. If they supported him he would do his duty. They would soon, perhaps, get natives who would make good laws, one of themselves, to represent them (Cheers.) The present Ministry say there is a deficit; the Cowper Ministry say there is none; whether there was a deficit or not, he would have them get money without taxing the poor man. They would expect to hear something of his political opinions on the topics of the day. They were to be cautious in believing what they told them—promises were easier made than kept. He would make no promises, and would tell no lies—the ballot box will tell the tale. (No fear there.) Muswellbrook must not be abused, for in the former contest, when Mr. Dangar was elected, Muswellbrook did him the honour to put him in a high position; now his stocking was not so well filled. At Murrurundi, where he had not been a bad citizen, they put him at the head of the poll; he had also endeavoured to advance the interests of other parts of the electorate. On the meeting of Parliament something must be done to relieve the deficit; if only 6d. an acre be received from the squatters for their lands there would soon be no deficit. Squatters must not be put in, though he must say the best of them are in the Northern districts. He knew of two persons whom he might mention—had they come forward, he would have supported them. He would like to see railways established, for that was the means of opening up the country—the trunk lines ought to be proceeded with first of all. The question of education was one of the utmost importance—for the progress of education will put a stop to much of the crime now seen amongst us—they would become great and good. This was especially important to the married men, many of whom he saw there. He believed the question of State-aid was not yet set at rest; he would have State-aid given to every denomination. The Church and School lands should not be used as waste lands of the Crown, but for Church and education purposes. He was a free-trader; he would have the Custom-house done away altogether, when, as in France, they might get their brandy for 1d. a glass. Another important matter was the police system, the present arrangement was bad; he would vote the present head of the police in per annum for salary. Why was it that the bushrangers were not taken? The present police were not fit for the purpose—yet he believed them to be respectable men. [Here the candidate quoted from the paper.] He had told them he was no orator—what he said he said honestly; if they returned him he would do his best by God's help to serve them. If they gave him three years' apprenticeship he would come back to them perfect in politics. He was much obliged to them for having listened to him, and was prepared to answer any question which should be asked by any elector. (Cheers.)

After some questions had been asked by an elector, and answered by Mr. Gordon,

Mr. DANGAR came forward, and said he desired to get a fair and impartial hearing. He had been received favourably by the electors at all his meetings throughout the electorate. One thing had annoyed him at his meeting at Muswellbrook, where an attempt had been made to outvote him. His (Mr. Dangar's) friends and family were as good as Mr. White's, or Mr. Keys', who may shake his head. He (Mr. Dangar) had not fair play; he was as much a native as Mr. White. Mr. White came from the Bent-street Club—he could dispense with clubs. The electors were hoodwinked by Mr. Keys; he was the candidate, not Mr. White. (Groans and cheers.) He knew the reason Mr. White had been telling lies; they (the Whites) go about telling lies of him (Mr. Dangar). (Groans, and cries of "Shame" "Shut up.") He asked them to give him a fair hearing. The Sydney people were hooting Mr. Cowper at the hustings, but he was returned. (Confusion.) Mr. White came out with a flourish of trumpets, but the ballot-box would tell Mr. Keys would be deceived; he (Mr. Keys) is king of Muswellbrook—I believe serfdom reigns there. (Groans. "Let's know your principles," "No personalities.") All the speeches in Sydney were full of personalities. He would relate incidents about Mr. Eaton; he would not be beaten by the natives; it shows their ignorance and want of education; they had been brought there that day to oppose him (Mr. Dangar). He did not mind clamour; he did not mind tolls being paid, or dinners got up. Mr. Keys had only to hold up his finger, and the Muswellbrook people will do as they are told. He knew many would vote for him (Mr. Dangar) and deceive Mr. Keys. You may bite your lip, Mr. Keys. He believed from his tour that he would come in with a thumping majority. (Cheers and groans.) Mr. White is no native of this district—he is a native of Port Stephens. What have cornstalks to do with the matter? He had defeated a cornstalk in '61, cornstalks and all their trappings. Mr. White had no principles on State-aid. I always voted for State-aid. (Here the candidate quoted from a letter, stating Mr. White had not signed a petition in favour of State-aid.) He (Mr. Dangar) had stated that to Mr. Keys, but no, with his touch of Irish ingenuity, stopped me, and said "the greatest of gentlemen have changed their minds upon great matters." He could prove he was a supporter of State-aid. (Groans.) When the question of the Church and School lands was under consideration, he (Mr. Dangar) had attended night after night. He would have it devoted to religion. Some of these lands at Singleton were worth £20 an acre. The question had been decided by the Judges, but Mr. Martin was obstinate, and the question was referred home to the Privy Council. Mr. Sugar was at the Paterson now; he says he has altered his mind; he voted to do away with State-aid, now he is in favour of it. He deprived the Paterson people of a bridge. He (Mr. Dangar) had kept all his promises. He had voted on every division in favour of State-aid; it will be seen by the records of the House. My friends are satisfied with my proceedings as to State-aid. The Denominational schools were National by attendance. When he (Mr. Dangar) was elected in 1851 no questions were asked him lest he might injure the squatters. His own son was a squatter, his brothers were squatters, his nephews were squatters. Why, then, should he be an enemy to the squatters? He had worked hard in Parliament, had attended 264 divisions, had done according to his ability. He had as much influence as Mr. White. Many of them would regret putting squatters in the House. (A Voice: "Tell us what you have done for the poor man.") He thought the tax on newspapers unjust; he would borrow money; he wanted no taxes. Mr. White was not a free-trader. He would tax luxuries; he would have Colley Creek pay more than stations on the Warrego. (A Voice: "Your son is on the Warrego.") He was not selfish. His speech here would affect him very little. He wanted the stations appraised, but not by commissioners. One land commissioner had been a clergyman at Murrurundi, was starved out, and had to become a commissioner, as he could not be supported in his beggarly profession. Mr. White was not in favour of State-aid; Mr. White told him so. In Sydney he was a free-trader. The squatters wanted to tax the rum. If Mr. White is not elected he will be made a member of the Council. He had taken much trouble about the Impounding Bill. He cared nothing about Mr. White's conduct as a magistrate; he had impounded sheep on Sunday. (Great confusion; cries of "that's a lie," "shut up," &c.) Mr. W. had run up land at the Scone police office; also the Halls had run up land. Mr. White's friends were on every Bench from Martindale to Bando, because they were clubites. He was no clubite; he was as independent as Mr. White. He could live in Sydney and attend to their business. He could give as good a dinner as anyone. He had voted against the Fencing Bill. He did not care what names he was called; he was as good as Mr. Keys or Mr. White. He had been told he was the best member they ever had for the Upper Hunter. He was ashamed of the clergy of the Established Church interfering in elections. He could tell who would vote for him. ("The box, the box.") £20,000 had been subscribed to keep him out. He had been offered to be returned for St. Leonards or Patrick's Plains, but he would not forsake the old ground. He was respected by every member of the House, from the Speaker down. He had been a publican, a slopseller. There were many publicans in the House. He was invited to Government House oftener than any of them. Mr. White will go to Government House. He had voted against the Colonial Wine Bill. He had served them faithfully. ("No, no," groans, hisses, &c.) Mr. Frank White has been canvassing; he kissed the tinker. He would not kiss anyone for votes. The railways ought to be advanced. He was an enemy to contractors, the noblest thing he ever did was to transport Mr. Collett to New Zealand. He would tax absentees, break up the police system as wrong in principle; he thought it a disgrace to the natives or cornstalks that so many of them took to bushranging. He could keep up his position in Sydney as well as Mr. White. As to his being drunk, he could declare to his God he had drunk nothing stronger than water for the last six months. The squatters got drunk on the sly, I do it publicly. He could not see what getting drunk had to do with the election. Many members of the Assembly got drunk in the House; he had seen as many as twelve of them drunk of a night in the House. He was sure he would be returned by a large majority. (Cheers.)

A few questions were asked, and answered satisfactorily.

Mr. JAMES WHITE came forward amidst much cheering, and said this was the first time he had been engaged in such a contest, but he thought when candidates came to a place of this kind they came to express their political opinions, and not to witness such a humiliating exhibition as they had to day witnessed on the part of Mr. Dangar, who, instead of expressing his political opinions, selected gentlemen by name from that meeting to cast upon them the basest, falsest reflections. (Cheers.) Mr Dangar has dared at some of the meetings to do what he had not dared to do, what he had not dared to do to-day—to slander the memory of the dead and to vilify their characters. If I chose to lower myself to his level (cheers) I could make facts which would bring the blush of shame even to such a face as Mr. Dangar's. However, for four years he has represented this electorate, and his conduct during that period was a fair subject for criticism. At one time when Mr. Dangar visited this electorate, he (Mr White) happened to be in Muswellbrook as the coach came in, from which he saw a man descend whom he took to be a member of the prize ring who had been engaged in a contest and had come off second best. A bystander informed him it was Mr. Dangar, the member for the Upper Hunter. He found he had been engaged in a little domestic comedy—which had produced the appearance of a more serious encounter. On further inquiry he also found that he had been engaged in such proceedings that had he not been a member of Parliament he would have been taken up by the police and dealt with under the Vagrant Act. He would only say he thought that on such an occasion he was bound to condemn himself—he would not say as a gentleman, that would be impossible for Mr. Dangar—but with some regard to decency. Such are the gentlemen you would have as send into Parliament. [Mr. BUTTON: We don't want you to tell us that; we have known it for the last twenty years.] Mr. White was very glad one of Mr. Dangar's committee, and one of his chief supporters had relieved him from speaking any further on such a very disagreeable subject. (Cheers and confusion.) Those very men who applauded Mr. Dangar whilst he attacked the private character of those gentlemen who surround him (Mr. White) to day, would not allow him to speak with regard to Mr. Dangar's public character during the time he had been the representative of this electorate. He supposed, however, they would allow him to refer to a matter on which Mr. Dangar had spoken. Mr. Dangar had said that the squatters had subscribed £20 000 to send squatters into the Assembly. He could only say he had not received any portion of the money, nor had he subscribed anything for such a purpose. Mr. Dangar says the Whites are on every bench from Muswellbrook to Walgett. He would ask them to search the records of any court where the Whites have sat, and he defied them to show an instance where any one of them had adjudicated in cases in which his family were interested. They (the Whites) employ hundreds of men. He would ask them to search the records, and they would find that on no occasion had they been sued for the payment of wages. The head and front of his offending was that he was a squatter. It had been said that his object in going into the House was that, as the squatters' leases ran out next year, he would be able to get them renewed on easy terms. Now, the law had already provided that the rums should be appraised; therefore, the matter was already provided for. What was Mr. Robertson's opinion on this point? [Mr. White then read from a report of Mr. Robertson's speech.—"He desired to say a few words with regard to the squatting leases and to the public lands, for he found there had been a great misconception on this matter. He believed it had been said that the Land Law of which he had the honour to be the framer was in some way blameworthy for the low amount of rental. It was nothing of the kind. The lands rented at these low rates were rented thirteen years ago for fourteen years, and he believed no one would desire to alter the rentals during the currency of the leases. The leases would expire next year; and the land law of 1861 had provided for a fair, equitable, and reasonable rent—not a rack rent—to be exacted for the lands. The rents would be determined by gentlemen appointed by both sides, sworn appraisers, who would examine into the value of the lands, and, going between the squatter and the public, fix the rents. He had no doubt that then we should have a largely increased revenue."] That was the opinion of the framer of the Land Act. Whether he was returned or not it could make no difference to the squatters. Great misconception exists respecting Mr. Wilson's statement about the rent of the runs lately valued, the assessment having been deducted from the rent, and the rent only given. Where free-selectors have taken up portions of a run, the value of such run would be lessened considerably to the squatters. It was made a great objection to him that he was a squatter. His opinion with regard to the free-selectors and the squatters was that the squatters have no right to these lands after they are wanted for other purposes, such as cultivation. The pastoral people are the greatest employers of labour in the colony, they are the largest producers of our most valuable exports. Mr. Dangar had referred to his (Mr. White's) station at Bando. It may not be known, but is quite true, that it will be open to free selectors next year, and Mr. Dangar (or anyone can avail himself of the opportunity to select there. As far as he can he would strenuously oppose anything like a repeal of the existing Land Act, and he believed no man would be returned who would dare to propose any such repeal. He was aware men like Mr. Dangar, who called themselves the friends of the poor man, endeavoured to set class against class—the rich against the small farmers, the labouring class against the employers, and the free selectors against the squatters. But different times are coming. These so-called friends of the poor man have been in the House in numbers, and what have they done? Mr. Dangar had referred to his (Mr. White's) opinion on State-aid, and produced a letter which only shows that he (Mr. White) did not sign a certain petition in favour of State aid. Mr. Dangar told them that in conversation with him in Sydney he (Mr. White) had said he was opposed to State-aid. Now, he had no recollection of having had any conversation with Mr. Dangar in Sydney. It was very likely; and they had not been speaking terms since the coach exhibition. But granting all he said, what does it prove?—that he (Mr. White) was a wiser man now than he was before. (Cheers.) He would go into the Assembly to support State-aid to religion. He attributed the deplorable state of the country to the fact that religion was not supported as it ought to be by the State. It was said he was opposed to the free selectors. He might state a circumstance that had occurred at one of his meetings; a free selector came to Merriwa, and after he had heard his expression of opinion upon the questions of the day, he got up and said, "He was a free selector; that he had selected a portion out of Mr. White's rented, yet he (Mr. White) had been the same ever since, and that he would vote for Mr. White; he is no enemy to the squatters. Mr. Dangar, in one breath states that his son, brother, and nephews are large squatters; yet he turns round and exclaims, "down with the squatters." Mr. Dangar reposed the same thing to him in Sydney—he knew he (Mr. White) had voted against him—and said: "Why should you Whites be against me—my son and brothers are squatters, I am in favour of squatters, but I must tell the fellows something to keep them quiet." (Cheers.) To the squatters Mr. Dangar is a squatter, and to the free selectors he is a free selector—anything to say man. He (Mr. Dangar) would promise anything if it would gain him a vote. He had promised to put the Murray cod into the Scone water-hole. (Cheers and laughter.) In districts he (Mr. White) had visited, Merriwa and Cassilis, he (Mr. Dangar) had promised to make magistrates of not less than a dozen electors. (Cheers.) By the way Mr. Dangar talks you would imagine him to be Ministry, Parliament, all in himself. Mr. Dangar has indulged very freely in ill names—serfs, cocktails, infidels. We have heard a clergyman at Murrurundi—a minister of religion—called a member of a beggarly profession. It would be known to all that he (Mr. White) had never mentioned Mr. Dangar's name at any of his meetings, nor would he have done so to-day, but that Mr. Dangar had spoken in the most uncalled for terms of his (Mr. White's) supporters. Now as to the Impounding Act he believed the free selectors had as much right to impound off their land as any other landholder; and he (Mr. White) had been one of a bench to decide thus in favour of a free selector (cheers); but as there was some doubt on the point he would vote for a measure giving them that right. (Cheers.) With reference to a statement of Mr. Dangar that he (Mr. Dangar) had seen drunkenness among the members, he was afraid he was going into very bad company. (Laughter.) The state of the finances will be a question to be decided at the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Dangar had ridiculed the idea of taxing luxuries, no doubt because Mr. Dangar is a large consumer of those luxuries. These are in use amongst the wealthy classes, therefore they ought to be taxed. (Cheers.) The expenditure ought to be reduced. Members who profess to serve their country for honour, he (Mr. White) would say let them have the honour, and not salary. He (Mr. White) would not vote against the salary of the hard-working man, who had to bear the burden and heat of the day. (Cheers.) He would oppose anything of the nature of protective duties (cheers); prosperity of the country depends upon free-trade. (Cheers.) It might be asked what object he (Mr. White) had in seeking a seat in the Assembly; he would answer he was ambitious—it was his ambition to aspire to the highest honour his country could confer on him. During the whole course of this election he (Mr. White) had done nothing to make him ashamed. No man who would give him his vote should ever be ashamed for any act of his. (Cheers.) He was ready to answer any questions that the electors would like to propose; if any elector questioned him he would receive a straightforward reply. (Continued cheers.)

A few questions were asked by Mr. Gardiner, and answered satisfactorily. Mr. M'Donald asked had Mr. White imounded two flocks of sheep of his (Mr. M'Donald) about twelve years since, and on a Sunday. Mr. White did not recollect having done so. A person behind your reporter was heard saying, "I did it." Your reporter afterwards heard that the person who spoke was a younger brother of Mr. White. Mr. F. O'Neil asked several questions, and seemed pleased to find Mr. White's opinions so different to what he had expected them to be.

The RETURNING OFFICER having inquired if anyone wished to ask any other questions, called for a show of hands, whereupon Mr. White's friends withdrew to the right, and Mr. Dangar's to the left, and Mr. Gordon's also to the left—the numbers being about 130 for Mr. White, and about 70 for Mr. Dangar; for Mr. Gordon, 4.

This was the most disorderly meeting ever held in Scone; about eight noisy drunken men having secured a place in front of the hustings, they kept up incessant noise and uproar.

THE ARGYLE ELECTION.

(From the Goulburn Argus, December 14th.)

THE nomination of candidates for the representation of the county of Argyle took place in the Court-house, at noon on Monday last. There were about 200 persons present.

Mr. P. E. L. ROSSI, the returning-officer, read the writ of election, and he then called upon those who had candidates to propose to nominate them.

Mr. JOHN F. KENNY said he had now for the third time the honour of proposing Mr. S. Emanuel as a fit and proper person to represent Argyle. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM CHISHOLM seconded Mr. Emanuel's nomination.

Mr. THOMAS WOODS said he had been so very generally asked to retire that he thought he should best consult the interests of the community by doing so, the more especially in order to check the sectarian feeling that seemed to be gained. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOHN O'REILLY proposed Mr. Philip Dignam as a fit and proper person to represent Argyle.

Mr. R. B. RAYNER seconded the nomination of Mr. Dignam.

Mr. EMANUEL said he had much pleasure in appearing before them. He had gone round the electorate; had addressed the electors in nine different places since he was returned, two years ago, he had done his duty conscientiously. His interests were identified with theirs, and he would defy any man to say that he had ever oppressed any one. It had been said that he was opposed to State-aid, but he was only partly so; it was a libel on the people to say that they could not maintain their clergy. Let them look at what the Catholics had done. Why it was a treat to go round the district and see the beautiful buildings they had put up. Surely State-aid was not wanted here, but he was prepared to give it in the scattered districts, and to send missionaries there, and if he were returned he would use his endeavours to carry such a scheme into effect. He had also been misrepresented in reference to education. He should like to see a system that would be acceptable to all parties, and he would have the number requisite for the establishment of a school reduced from thirty to twenty. He had had the pleasure of speaking to Father M'Alroy on this subject, and he said it would be the means of affording education to hundreds of children. With respect to free selectors, he could not but notice through the country the many happy homes they had formed, but they had not been all fortunate. Many would have been without a home if it had not been for him. The Government surveyor was not the man to blame. The law required a definite description to be given of the land, and the selector doubtless thinks it right when he pays it surveyed by a licensed surveyor, but after expending his money and his labour, he finds, months afterwards, when the Government surveyor comes, that he has misdescribed his land. The Government officer is bound by his regulations to make a return, and he reports that he is not on the land described, and the man loses his deposit, his expenditure, and his labour. He should be very sorry to see the squatting interest crippled, but he should like to see justice done to all, and the squatters ought to pay an increased rent. The present impounding Bill was a disgrace to the colony, and he would do all he could to get it altered. He would give no damages for impounding off unfenced land. If he thought Mr. Dignam could, from his standing in society, ability, and knowledge of politics, exercise greater influence, he would like to see him elected, but unless they could get a better man, he thought he had some claim upon them, as their late member. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PHILIP DIGNAM said the present election was taking quite a different phase from the last. Even some of his particular friends thought he was going the

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

(Written expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald)

Manchester, October 24th, 1864

THE recent mails from Australia have again forced the transportation question upon the attention of the English people; and if the language employed by the newspapers may be taken as a fair indication of public feeling here upon the subject, it would appear that the country is perfectly willing to give way in the matter, and to cease transporting its criminals to a land where their presence is regarded as a blight and a curse. We have become so accustomed to regard the abolition of transportation as being merely a question of time, that its occurrence at the present moment would excite very little surprise, and still less alarm or uneasiness. Had it been otherwise—had a desire been evinced by the country (I am not now speaking of the Government) to disregard the feelings and wishes of the colonists—there would have indeed been serious cause for alarm; but the able and moderate manner in which the leading Australian papers have reasoned their side of the question has tended to confirm the favourable opinion already formed by English people, and to place them on the side of the colonists. Besides, election time is drawing near, and there are few politicians who possess the courage to declare on the hustings that rather than give up the system of transportation they would risk a rupture with the colonies. These are not the days of Lord Melth. We may be beguiled into Ashantee and Japanese wars, but never into drawing the sword upon our own flesh and blood. All England would recoil with horror from the idea. Australia is linked by too many ties to the mother country for the latter not to feel every blow aimed at her offspring as directed against herself; and, despite the differences which may occasionally arise, the friendly relations subsisting between the two are not likely to be disturbed. There may be some little reluctance displayed by the Government, but the colonists are sure to gain the day. The system of transportation is doomed beyond all hopes of future resurrection, and, with its fall, Australia will enter upon a new path of social progress.

The death of the Duke of Newcastle was not wholly unexpected, his failing health having somewhat prepared the public for the news of the calamity; yet the tidings came sadly enough in the midst of the flutter and excitement occasioned in official circles by the receipt of the intelligence from Australia respecting the anti-transportation agitation taking place there. The Secretaryship for the Colonies is one of the few offices wherein the kicks outnumber the pence, and it is believed that the duties were merely accepted by the Duke from pure good nature rather than from any sense of his especial fitness to assume the official control of colonial affairs. The shortcomings and failure of the Duke may be attributed more to the influence of that absurd routine and red-tapism of which he was the victim, than to any real disregard of the actual wants of the colonies over whose affairs he was appointed nominal ruler. He seemed to be conscious of this; and it is undeniable that the heavy pressure of business and responsibility incurred by him, and the ceaseless struggle between his good sense and the cold, stereotyped, unreasoning policy of conventional officialism, proved too much for his strength, hastening the period of his departure from this world, and adding another to the many victims who have died in the vain hope that they were serving their country. Whether the present Secretary for the Colonies will derive a lesson from the history and fate of his predecessor remains to be seen. As yet the Colonial office has made no sign. It may be very busy. No doubt, reams of paper, gallons of ink, and thousands of pens are annually being wasted in penning reports and despatches, thereby showing that, whatever faults may be attributed to it, its industry must not be called in question; but, after all, it is open to doubt whether the office is really good for anything but mischief. It is more than probable that we should not miss its existence if it disappeared from sight—a sure proof that its sphere of usefulness is extremely restricted, so far as its professed objects are concerned.

The Social Science Association concluded its labours within two or three days after the despatch of my last letter, and then dispersed until the ninth congress, which will take place next year in Manchester. The proceedings proved of a more than usually practical character, and the desultory discussions less frequent than heretofore. The addresses of the presidents of the various departments were remarkable for the wise liberality and sound judgment displayed in the arguments employed, the most interesting address being, perhaps, that of Mr. Edwin Chadwick on Social Economy, which, given *in extenso*, would fill nearly two pages of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, yet which was listened to with evidently unabated interest from beginning to end, by a large and influential audience. The concluding passages were especially remarkable. He said—

> As it would be with soldiers in a garrison, the aggregation of people in factories without due provision outside the factory is productive of irregular and inferior service, and frequent unintelligent action. As, however, associated labour in factories on a larger scale have become more settled and systematised, and the consumption of goods more regular, and as capital has accumulated, many better educated and more liberal capitalists, with leisure to look beyond the walls of their manufactories, have introduced various improvements in the condition of the people; some by providing better houses for them, others by providing improved schools for their children; and they have generally found that the improved external conditions, by bringing and keeping a more respectable class of people about them, have benefited the internal service of the factory. Whether it be single capitalists, or associated capitalists, as companies, co-operative or other, who will have to seek and probably to compete for new hands to meet the coming demands for the increased production of manufactured goods, it may be urged upon them that they would find it to make more matured provision for a class of workpeople qualified for the better application than heretofore of the same wages, of the improved wages which it will probably be necessary to give. Sanitary science and economy will now enable them to invite new comers by saying to them, "If you please, you may rely upon having fellow workers of respectable conditions, and of being protected from the annoyance of association with habitual drunkards, or with persons of disreputable conduct, for we permit none such to remain with us. Our place of work is warmed and well ventilated on the best principle, and provision is made for the personal cleanliness and comfort of our work-people. You will have a convenient self-contained house for your wife and family, well drained and ventilated, and provided with pure water, as also with warm water laid on from the condensing water of our works for baths and for washing with a garden plot attached to it. Our work-people have a co-operative store of their own, in which you may obtain wholesome food at wholesale prices, by which you will save 20 per cent on your expenditure for food. Your children will have the advantage of a school under good teachers for physical as well as mental training on the half school-time principle, as suggested by the present Minister of Health, and working strength of our people the services of a medical officer of health, less to cure than to prevent disease by seeing to the removal of its causes. If you attend to his suggestions for yourself and family, whilst using our working and living rooms, you may reduce your sickness and insurance charges to less than one-half, and extend the period of your working ability more than ten years beyond the periods obtained in other places. This will enable you, under Mr Gladstone's Annuity Act, by increased savings, to obtain a deferred annuity, that will give you easy and respectable independence when you are past work. In the ordinary conditions elsewhere, your doom, a premature death, after a wretched life, is certain. In the common conditions, in ill-drained, ill-conditioned, cesspool-tainted houses, without proper supplies of water, for which you will have to pay higher rents in low neighbourhoods, half your children will be in their graves before the end of their fifth year, as you may see by the Registrar's returns all children are in Manchester, in Liverpool, and in Glasgow. But here your wife may rear them all, and educate and train them all well, and you may enjoy with her and them the comforts of a cheerful home, to the comforts of which each child as it grows up may, by duly moderated and salutary labour, contribute." All this the enlightened leader of industry may promise and do, for we may show where one or other portion of the promise is fully performed.

The papers read in the various departments were for the most part of a practical character, the "weeding" process having been unsparingly applied, much to the dissatisfaction of some of the would-be "bright particular stars." To give anything like an account of the proceedings would be a sheer impossibility, therefore I must confine myself to noticing two or three of the papers read, not that they were the most important, but that they were amongst those possessing the greatest amount of interest for those connected with colonial affairs. One of these papers was by Mr. J. Busby or Bushby, and was entitled "The Constitutional Relations of British Colonies to the Mother Country." In this paper the writer endeavoured to show that the mother country had no right to withdraw from her sovereignty over her colonies, or to depute it into the hands of any section of the colonial parties, without the consent of the colonists themselves. He warned the public against falling into the error of supposing that the more noisy and violent of the colonial agitators represented in any way the real feelings of the colonies which they affected to represent, and he furthermore showed, in a series of propositions, the manner in which he thought the power delegated by the English Parliament to colonial legislators ought to be guarded and restricted. He strongly complained of the illegal manner in which—according to him—the legislators of New Zealand exercised their functions, and of the gross and demoralising corruption which prevailed in that colony, urging that the time had arrived for a thorough revision of our relations with the colonies. In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, Mr. Chadwick expressed an opinion that it was very important to possess, in the government of colonies, a disinterested and distinct authority for the purpose of checking and controlling the local "powers that be." He also deemed it a very great misfortune that the power of taxation had been given to the colonies, several of them having misused that power by endeavouring to resort to a system of prohibitory tariffs against the mother country. Another paper, by Mr. J. T. Ansom, took up the question of title to land in England, in which, after giving some statistical details, Mr. Anson enquired

> Who were the owners of land? Few who were small farmers, because a farm of one hundred acres called for an investment of £1000, and on the average land did not pay more than 2½ per cent. The owners generally were those who could afford large sums of money regardless of more than 2½ per cent in the way of return. The ownership of land was a luxury for which none but wealthy men could indulge. In return they acquired social influence and local dignity. With regard to those who were generally considered landowners, there were only so ostensibly, this was only so for life; besides which there were charges upon the land which still further reduced the title to ownership. Among the owners of land might be classed those who held it on long leases; and there was a large number of the mercantile class who might also be designated landowners. The census returns showed 30,778 landowners in the country. In the year 1853 the land tax was estimated upon £120,000,000; the proportion of this relating to land purely devoted to agriculture was probably not more than one-third; all the rest of the land had been withdrawn from agriculture and devoted to the building of streets, warehouses, wharves, canals, &c., for the service of the towns. The tendency of the age was this:—Year by year our men of wealth were increasing, and those men were gradually becoming landowners, because the ownership of land gives to the wealthy mercantile man local dignity. As to dividing land into small plots, he said that the agricultural labourer knew that he could not live upon it, and in proportion to his intelligence would such a man, if possessed of a gift of land, seek speedy sale of it, and seek to invest the proceeds in something more profitable. Land was passing into fewer hands in agricultural districts. The only remedy for this would be the reduction of the number of our wealthy men, and no one desired that. On the law of primogeniture he only briefly touched, remarking in the course of his observations that much of the land of the country was locked up, because the owner was too proud to resort to borrowed capital. The objection to the law of primogeniture was objectionable, making wealthy men who did not possess the qualities to usefully retain wealth, but he would warn his hearers that the right to land was like all other titles—it possessed its monied value, and therefore must be dealt with with care.

Australia should thoughtfully ponder on this lesson, which is one taught by all countries as they progress towards wealth and power. Death punishments, crime, pauperism, sanitary reform, and all the other branches of social science study were duly treated of; the discussions in the reformatory section showing the advocates of transportation to Australia to be in a minority, so far as the Congress was concerned. One paper, read by Mr. G. J. Holyoake, proved that the Rochdale co-operators will have to look to their laurels, Halifax having entered upon the race with a fleetness and success perfectly marvellous. Another paper, contributed by Mr. Holland, M.P., is worth the attention of Australian agriculturists. He said that

> In the limited area of this country there was a continual increase of population, and a large portion of land—one quarter, was taken from the producing area to increase civilisation. It was calculated that in our limited area the increase of population required an increase of houses equal to something like two Birminghams and a half in area; railways and other wants of civilisation also took much land, so that, while more was required from the land, the space from which the produce was to be obtained grew less. This fact had required the adoption of machinery and steam power on land in the same way that the power-loom was called for to replace the common hand-loom in manufactures. The farmer hitherto had been more or less at the mercy of the season, and that was one cause for the slow movements in agriculture compared with the progress that had taken place in the sister sciences. As a result of free trade we had introduced the steam plough. The farmer of the present day was much better educated than farmers of former days. He made greater requirements from his landlord, consequent upon steam cultivation. The farmer now selected his men, not because they happened to be parishioners, but because they were suitable to his requirements. The class of labourers was changed through the introduction of steam ploughs. They were no longer sluggish and unwilling as in former days, and required to be well housed and cared for. His experience told him that those connected with his steam ploughing and machinery required and obtained good cottages, and the most powerful things in elevating the character of working men was the providing for them superior habitations, and promoting their comforts. In his own case he had a large steam plough and two other steam engines at work, and had not in any case been obliged to call in an engineer, the whole of the steam work in his occupation being worked by labourers. The population of this country employed in agriculture was declining. In 1841, the rural population under the head of agriculture were—males 1,061,165, and females 86,486, making altogether employed in agriculture out of doors 1,148,363. In 1861, the males were 914,301, females 43,994, making altogether 958,295, being a decrease of 180,298, from which many were in the habit of arguing that the country was in a state of decay, whereas it was just the reverse.

But these extracts must be brought to a close ere the patience of my readers become exhausted. Suffice it therefore to say that the Congress was a decided success, the working men's meeting going off very well, and every portion of the programme being faithfully carried out. Lord Brougham was in excellent health, and spoke with much effect at the various meetings.

My letter is dated from Manchester, owing to my being on a tour through the manufacturing districts for the purpose of studying the various phases of social progress therein presented. On Saturday, I was at Bolton, which in many respects may be considered a representative Lancashire town. It possesses the finest market-hall in the world, a kind of provincial crystal palace, wherein, from the galleries which run round the building, we may survey the numerous stalls, illuminated by countless gas-lights, which fill the space below. It is a grand and impressive spectacle, more like a scene in fairyland than a sober matter-of-fact reality in a dull, plodding Lancashire town. Everything is sold here. Clothing, drapery, crockery, tinware, fruit, fish, meat, vegetables, &c., are all to be purchased; various stalls being assigned to the different trades. The Free Library, the Sunday schools, places of worship, Workmen's Club, and other institutions, each testify to the progress made by Bolton in social affairs. Compared with any town of its size, it will carry off the palm for social developments and industrial enterprise. There is more of a well-to-do look about its artisans, and less of that misery and squalor so conspicuous in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire. I was not long in discovering the causes of this. Many of the leading men of the place are teetotallers, and as such are always busy in promoting everything which tends to promote the social welfare of the inhabitants; and could they but procure some restrictive power over the dram shops which start up, with all their seductive temptations, at every street corner, they might render Bolton one of the most prosperous and happy towns which ever existed. Elsewhere, I found less encouraging features. In the various towns the signs of gloom and fear are again beginning to make their appearance. The winter threatens to test the patience of the operatives to the uttermost, and already the whispers of discontent are being heard. Last week I attended a meeting of operatives convened in anticipation of the coming distress. It was a touching scene. There were no fine speeches, no cheering, no bursts of laughter. All was plain, unvarnished work. The speakers told their tale, how they expected to be thrown out of work, how they did not want to eat the bread of charity, and how they were determined to maintain to the very last their feelings of independence. As I beheld these careworn and miserably attired operatives speak thus, I felt in my heart a deep and earnest respect for them. True, they had faults and failings—who of us has not?—but there they stood, in that obscure meeting room, taking sober and honest counsel of themselves as to what should be done in the fearful crisis which threatened them. The meeting was adjourned until to-night. The men complained that in Manchester, the public works intended for the employment of the distressed operatives were being executed by professional navvies. This has to-day called forth the following official circular, showing how truthful were the statements of the men:—

> During the present increase of distress, local authorities and their surveyors are urgently recommended to proceed with their works in such a manner as will afford employment for the largest number of the indigent factory operatives, and, if necessary, to defer for the present those works which are not most productive of wages for such labour.
>
> Public Works' Office, St. Peter's-square, Manchester.

The English papers will furnish copious details of the great gunpowder explosion at Erith. It was a terrible affair, one of which it is impossible to render any adequate idea; yet, tremendous and appalling as was the force of the explosion, it was nothing to what it would have been had the magazines been fully stored. It almost takes one's breath away to think of the consequences which might have resulted had the stores contained their full complement of the deadly material. But awful as such a catastrophe must have proved, it would have been utterly insignificant compared with the results of an explosion at Purfleet. The amount of powder stored at Erith was 104,000 lb.; the amount stored at Purfleet is *two thousand tons*—enough to demolish London. As if this was not enough, we keep bearing of similar stores in other places. Thus the Hampshire papers tell us that the

> Explosion at Erith has again drawn public attention to the Government powder depot at Marchwood, on Southampton-water. The inhabitants of Southampton have long been anxious about this depot, and the matter was mooted last session in Parliament. The depot is situated on the south-western side of Southampton-water, about two miles from the town of Southampton, on the opposite side of the water. It consists of mound-like buildings just above high water mark. The interior masonry is lined with wooden planks, fastened together with copper nails. These magazines are surrounded with embankments and moats. Troops guard them night and day, and no one is allowed to enter them unless wearing a particular dress, and shoes covered with list or felt. The doors are never opened in thundery weather. The magazines are said to contain at the present time 60,000 barrels, or 3600 tons of powder. The powder is landed and embarked from a pier of considerable length, and no pleasure boats or unauthorised persons are allowed to approach. In fact, the depot is a perfect mystery, and scarcely a person unconnected with the guardianship of the powder has ever been near enough to the magazines to describe them. There is great fear that if they were to explode Southampton would be destroyed, Winchester, Romsey, and Cowes would be seriously damaged, and Brondlands, the seat of the Premier, about six miles, and Osborne, the Queen's palace, about nine miles from the depot, would suffer severely.

It is bad enough to hear of the ravages inflicted by the use of gunpowder in time of war, without being horrified by its devastations in time of peace. Friar Bacon's discovery has indeed cost the world dear.

I thought this letter would have been able to avoid the subject of strikes, but it is just now occupying public attention in consequence of the behaviour of the Staffordshire colliers, who seem determined to set all law and order at defiance. Since 1836, the Staffordshire districts have witnessed nothing like the great industrial rebellion which is now sapping the sources of their wealth and prosperity. The tale is the old one. Masters and men cannot agree upon the rate of wages, and a strike has taken place. So far there was nothing which called for particular mention, but, unfortunately, the counsels of professional agitators were called in, with the worst possible results. According to "Ryland's Iron Trade Circular":—

> Whenever any district offers a supply of coal to South Staffordshire (which is under the ban of the Union), a deputation waits upon the miners of the locality, summonses a meeting forthwith, passes resolutions, prohibits the owners of collieries from sending the coal, and organises a strike in that district if not obeyed. Such has been the case at Rhusbon. Hereabouts they promise to "break the heads," "pull out," and "throw into the Cut" all who choose to work instead of remaining idle. In proceeding to put their threats into execution, they blow up their fellow-workmen's houses with gunpowder and "knock their eyes out;" and, assembling on the highways, some of them march in procession with drums and whistles, others shout and throw stones, others, again, with placards and announcements of meetings, appeal to "ladies and gentlemen" to help them and their families, whom they always refuse to help themselves.

To such an extent has the violence and intimidation of the colliers proceeded, that the whole district is in a state of alarm and terror, shops are kept closed, obnoxious workmen dare not venture into the streets, while the military and police are kept constantly marching about. All this is very sad to contemplate. It can do the colliers no good; it will infallibly do them much harm. They will never be able to drive bargains in this fashion with their employers. If the masters could without fear of ruin or bankruptcy have given way to the demands of the men, they would have done so, rather than have encouraged a strike which threatens to drive away the whole of their trade to the North. It is to be wished that the men could see these things, or that they would strive to settle these quarrels without calling in the assistance of those who obtain a livelihood by fomenting ill will and discord between employers and employed. To use the words of the *Manchester Examiner*, it is to be wished that "before the world is much older that some national means of arranging disputes between masters and men shall have been devised, for the present system is a bitter mockery, entailing much sorrow and suffering on those whose lot is sufficiently arduous under the most favourable circumstances."

JOHN PLUMMER.

AMERICA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

New York, October 12.

FIVE years minus four months, or 1 m ght say by the time this reaches, five years will have run their course since the inauguration of the internecine war by the firing on the steamer Star of the West in Charleston harbour by the secessionists of that city and State. The Star of the West was at the time bearing much-needed provisions to the beleaguered garrison of Fort Sumter. This was while President Buchanan still administered the affairs of the country—all but the Palmetto State as yet tacitly acknowledging the power and supremacy of the national Government. Four years and eight months of bloody war, rendered thus protracted by the imbecility of the man who permitted, without an effort to vindicate his authority or to assert the power of the Government against the few traitors who opened a gulf which the sacrifice of a million of men has yet failed to gorge. What hecatombs it may yet require to close the gulf none can tell. For the leaders who have wielded such power, exhibited such vitality, presented to the world such elements of national greatness, military and political, will not succumb but to inexorable fate. The crisis, however, is near at hand, and the whole country hangs, trembling, on the result—watching, though with opposite feelings, the fluctuation of the scales. Rightly, perhaps, no distinction should be drawn as to the general hope that the armies of the Union will bring, and that right speedily, the war to a successful issue. But, again, on the other hand, truth demands the fact to be written that even in this democratic republic there is a large party who, notwithstanding the sacrifices that have been made to restore the Union entire, and in face of the fact that through an ignoble peace there never can be a restoration or reconstruction of the Union, are for a peace upon any terms. Such a peace would be the death-blow of democracy and of republican institutions on this continent. The whole South, battling like Titans, drenching their own fields with their blood, and proving indeed what a united people can do, is still fighting under a delusion to which only that success they seek could make them conscious of. The leaders of the peace party see through the delusion, but would be willing to permit the sacrifice. All intelligent men north know that after Southern independence comes Southern slavery—not the slavery of blacks alone, but the slavery of the whole remaining population, whites and blacks. With the depletion of the population, the poverty of all classes, the derangement of trade, the prostration of all industry, the dependence of the veterans of the war upon the controlling hand of the Government, the necessity of maintaining a large military force—all these and many like causes point to the absolute necessity of appealing over so torn and distracted a country one supreme head, President for life, Dictator, or King, or whatever other title might be most pleasing to the caprice of the moment to suggest—Emperor would in time be the title no doubt, for is it not the "manifest destiny of the South to become a great empire, the corner stone of which shall be slavery?" So the Southern firebrands in Congress have repeatedly predicted. But the poor white people of the South never reflected upon the motives or the springs of action of their leaders, and hence the fatality with which they have followed them into the field. But the terrible fate they have so ardently sought will yet be averted by an over-ruling Providence in his own good time blessing with success the arms of the Republic. And again shall the South unite with the North in forming one great Confederacy cemented by the fraternal blood spilled in the terrible strife. The North shall go and look upon the innumerable signs of woe presented in the homes of their brethren of the South, and the Southern will once more come north and behold for himself the thousands of weeping Rachels who mourn for their best beloved, and they will vow that no more sectional strife shall ever repeat the terrible lesson. The time will surely come to pass, but unfortunately the time is not yet full. The signs, however, are upon us, and though the latter struggles of the rebellion may be worse than all that preceded it, the signs still predict the end. Jefferson Davis himself so reads the signs. He declared in a recent speech that the military resources of the rebellion are nigh well exhausted, and its hopes of success all but vanished. He has declared that two-thirds of the rebel troops are deserters, and that not many men between eighteen and forty-five are left in the Confederacy. Mr. Davis thus not only confesses that his armies are two-thirds wasted by desertion, but that there are no men to fill them. Contrast this confession with the exaggerated statements heretofore put forth of the ability of the South to sustain themselves against all odds.

General Grant lately wrote a very characteristic letter to a member of Congress, in which he stated that all that was now required to close the war and to blast for ever the hopes of the leaders was to hurry up reinforcements for the final assault; that from the statements of deserters and refugees in Richmond there were no more available or efficient rebel reinforcements for Jeff Davis, as his war now rabbing both the cradle and the grave to send troops to the threatened points.

The Governor of Alabama, which State adjoins Georgia, and which the victorious Sherman has all but overrun, fearing that Sherman, after resting his army and providing for the safety of his communications in the rear, would extend his march to Alabama, has called out all males from eighteen to fifty-five to defend the State.

General Grant's campaign has kept the hitherto invincible Lee in a state of incessant disquietude. His marchings forward—his flank movements—his devious turnings—the extraordinary places in which he turned up either to give or accept battle, has completely bewildered his more skilful and methodical opponent. All Lee's calculations have been confounded. Defensive works and entrenchments were of no avail. Grant would not fight like other generals. He turns his face to Richmond by the route of the Rapidan. There Lee is at home, for insurmountable obstacles in the way of rifle-pits and entrenchments abound, and for Grant to run amuck there is all Lee wants. Grant tries his hand however, but, not liking the chance, moves off. It is a flanking movement say the rebels, and Lee, knowing the country "like a book," just fixes in his own mind where to encounter Grant, and destroy him. The rebel army suddenly moves off in high glee, and just as suddenly and unexpectedly Grant moves into the abandoned position, putting himself between Lee and Richmond, while Lee is between him and Washington. Neither like their position, and again Grant moves upon Lee, the latter hurrying off to other lines of entrenchments. At last Lee forces a fight in the wilderness, almost on the same ground where the Union General, Hooker, was so badly beaten about a year ago—in the battle known as the battle of Chancellorsville. Grant was certainly beaten in the wilderness but he held on in "that line," manœuvring in such a way as to stultify Lee as to his intentions. Two other severe battles were thus fought—that of Spottsylvania and Coal Harbour, both Generals claiming victories, but the advantages being evidently with Lee, but for one little difficulty that he could not convince Grant that it was no use trying all summer upon that line, which Grant in one of his despatches vowed he would do. Lee had found M'Clellan and all the other Federal generals far more plastic in this respect; but Grant was intractable and would not recognise at any time the fact that he was beaten. The capture of Fort Donelson with its 4000 of a garrison, and of Vicksburg with its 16,000—the conqueror of Sydney Johnson and Beauregard at Shiloh and Corinth, would acknowledge no superior in Lee, but still held with undertaking tenacity of purpose to his aim; but instead of fighting on to Richmond, as was expected, or rather instead of hurrying back to Washington to recuperate his drained and over-wrought army, he suddenly sits down before Petersburgh into the defences of which he compels Lee to throw himself. You are already acquainted with the operations before that place and the failure of taking it after the explosion of the mine. The encounters of the opposing forces there have been many and bloody. The Union troops, in consequence of the greater extension of their lines, have at times exhibited weak points, not only at critical moments during a fight, but at other times, inviting sudden attacks, which the ever watchful foe is at all times prepared to

Dates. The struggles for the possession of the Weldon railroad, by which Lee's army draws its principal supplies, have been very severe, the Union troops succeeding in seizing and holding six or eight miles of its Petersburg terminus. In the severest of these fights, Reams Station, we suffered heavily, our force however being small at the time, but fighting gallantly to the last. It was the intention of the commander to have withdrawn the force from Reams Station and not to have tempted an attack, but before the order was given to abandon the place the rebels were upon the Union troops, upon whom they inflicted severe loss in killed and prisoners.

About ten days ago Grant, having lately been largely strengthened by fresh troops, withdrew a large force from before Petersburg, and with two armies marched in the direction of Richmond, on the north and south sides of the James River. Not more than half-a-mile from their starting point the enemy's pickets were met, though the greatest secrecy had been observed in preparing for the move, which was commenced before daylight. The design of Grant was who choose to work instead of remaining idle. In proceeding to put their threats into execution, they blow up their fellow-workmen's houses with gunpowder and "knock their eyes out;" and, assembling on the highways, some of them march in procession with drums and whistles, others shout and throw stones, others, again, with placards and announcements of meetings, appeal to "ladies and gentlemen" to help them and their families, whom they always refuse to help themselves.

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New York, October 12.

FIVE years minus four months, or 1 m ght say by the time this reaches, five years will have run their course since the inauguration of the internecine war by the firing on the steamer Star of the West in Charleston harbour by the secessionists of that city and State. The Star of the West was at the time bearing much-needed provisions to the beleaguered garrison of Fort Sumter. This was while President Buchanan still administered the affairs of the country—all but the Palmetto State as yet tacitly acknowledging the power and supremacy of the national Government. Four years and eight months of bloody war, rendered thus protracted by the imbecility of the man who permitted, without an effort to vindicate his authority or to assert the power of the Government against the few traitors who opened a gulf which the sacrifice of a million of men has yet failed to gorge. What hecatombs it may yet require to close the gulf none can tell. For the leaders who have wielded such power, exhibited such vitality, presented to the world such elements of national greatness, military and political, will not succumb but to inexorable fate. The crisis, however, is near at hand, and the whole country hangs, trembling, on the result—watching, though with opposite feelings, the fluctuation of the scales. Rightly, perhaps, no distinction should be drawn as to the general hope that the armies of the Union will bring, and that right speedily, the war to a successful issue. But, again, on the other hand, truth demands the fact to be written that even in this democratic republic there is a large party who, notwithstanding the sacrifices that have been made to restore the Union entire, and in face of the fact that through an ignoble peace there never can be a restoration or reconstruction of the Union, are for a peace upon any terms. Such a peace would be the death-blow of democracy and of republican institutions on this continent. The whole South, battling like Titans, drenching their own fields with their blood, and proving indeed what a united people can do, is still fighting under a delusion to which only that success they seek could make them conscious of. The leaders of the peace party see through the delusion, but would be willing to permit the sacrifice. All intelligent men north know that after Southern independence comes Southern slavery—not the slavery of blacks alone, but the slavery of the whole remaining population, whites and blacks. With the depletion of the population, the poverty of all classes, the derangement of trade, the prostration of all industry, the dependence of the veterans of the war upon the controlling hand of the Government, the necessity of maintaining a large military force—all these and many like causes point to the absolute necessity of appealing over so torn and distracted a country one supreme head, President for life, Dictator, or King, or whatever other title might be most pleasing to the caprice of the moment to suggest—Emperor would in time be the title no doubt, for is it not the "manifest destiny of the South to become a great empire, the corner stone of which shall be slavery?" So the Southern firebrands in Congress have repeatedly predicted. But the poor white people of the South never reflected upon the motives or the springs of action of their leaders, and hence the fatality with which they have followed them into the field. But the terrible fate they have so ardently sought will yet be averted by an over-ruling Providence in his own good time blessing with success the arms of the Republic. And again shall the South unite with the North in forming one great Confederacy cemented by the fraternal blood spilled in the terrible strife. The North shall go and look upon the innumerable signs of woe presented in the homes of their brethren of the South, and the Southern will once more come north and behold for himself the thousands of weeping Rachels who mourn for their best beloved, and they will vow that no more sectional strife shall ever repeat the terrible lesson. The time will surely come to pass, but unfortunately the time is not yet full. The signs, however, are upon us, and though the latter struggles of the rebellion may be worse than all that preceded it, the signs still predict the end. Jefferson Davis himself so reads the signs. He declared in a recent speech that the military resources of the rebellion are nigh well exhausted, and its hopes of success all but vanished. He has declared that two-thirds of the rebel troops are deserters, and that not many men between eighteen and forty-five are left in the Confederacy. Mr. Davis thus not only confesses that his armies are two-thirds wasted by desertion, but that there are no men to fill them. Contrast this confession with the exaggerated statements heretofore put forth of the ability of the South to sustain themselves against all odds.

General Grant lately wrote a very characteristic letter to a member of Congress, in which he stated that all that was now required to close the war and to blast for ever the hopes of the leaders was to hurry up reinforcements for the final assault; that from the statements of deserters and refugees in Richmond there were no more available or efficient rebel reinforcements for Jeff Davis, as his war now rabbing both the cradle and the grave to send troops to the threatened points.

The Governor of Alabama, which State adjoins Georgia, and which the victorious Sherman has all but overrun, fearing that Sherman, after resting his army and providing for the safety of his communications in the rear, would extend his march to Alabama, has called out all males from eighteen to fifty-five to defend the State.

General Grant's campaign has kept the hitherto invincible Lee in a state of incessant disquietude. His marchings forward—his flank movements—his devious turnings—the extraordinary places in which he turned up either to give or accept battle, has completely bewildered his more skilful and methodical opponent. All Lee's calculations have been confounded. Defensive works and entrenchments were of no avail. Grant would not fight like other generals. He turns his face to Richmond by the route of the Rapidan. There Lee is at home, for insurmountable obstacles in the way of rifle-pits and entrenchments abound, and for Grant to run amuck there is all Lee wants. Grant tries his hand however, but, not liking the chance, moves off. It is a flanking movement say the rebels, and Lee, knowing the country "like a book," just fixes in his own mind where to encounter Grant, and destroy him. The rebel army suddenly moves off in high glee, and just as suddenly and unexpectedly Grant moves into the abandoned position, putting himself between Lee and Richmond, while Lee is between him and Washington. Neither like their position, and again Grant moves upon Lee, the latter hurrying off to other lines of entrenchments. At last Lee forces a fight in the wilderness, almost on the same ground where the Union General, Hooker, was so badly beaten about a year ago—in the battle known as the battle of Chancellorsville. Grant was certainly beaten in the wilderness but he held on in "that line," manœuvring in such a way as to stultify Lee as to his intentions. Two other severe battles were thus fought—that of Spottsylvania and Coal Harbour, both Generals claiming victories, but the advantages being evidently with Lee, but for one little difficulty that he could not convince Grant that it was no use trying all summer upon that line, which Grant in one of his despatches vowed he would do. Lee had found M'Clellan and all the other Federal generals far more plastic in this respect; but Grant was intractable and would not recognise at any time the fact that he was beaten. The capture of Fort Donelson with its 4000 of a garrison, and of Vicksburg with its 16,000—the conqueror of Sydney Johnson and Beauregard at Shiloh and Corinth, would acknowledge no superior in Lee, but still held with undertaking tenacity of purpose to his aim; but instead of fighting on to Richmond, as was expected, or rather instead of hurrying back to Washington to recuperate his drained and over-wrought army, he suddenly sits down before Petersburgh into the defences of which he compels Lee to throw himself. You are already acquainted with the operations before that place and the failure of taking it after the explosion of the mine. The encounters of the opposing forces there have been many and bloody. The Union troops, in consequence of the greater extension of their lines, have at times exhibited weak points, not only at critical moments during a fight, but at other times, inviting sudden attacks, which the ever watchful foe is at all times prepared to

must be closed before the returns can be had from the States where elections are being held to-day. The democrats are not confident in the result rather strange in the face of the seeming uncertainty of the contest. Pennsylvania is their hope; they think they have her, and they say they are sure of Indiana. Ohio, probably, going for the Union at all hazards. They promise themselves an easy victory in New York in November next, so that with the electoral vote of New York and Pennsylvania—one twenty-four the other thirty-three, and Indiana and the other States they reckon on, they count it a sure thing, and upon that hypothesis they base and rave about Lincoln admitting into the Electoral College the electoral votes of Louisiana and Texas, and Mississippi, &c., overthrowing the electoral votes of the free States. In such an event civil war and bloodshed *ad libitum* is promised and threatened on all hands. But notwithstanding these sanguine expectations on the one hand, and sanguinary threatenings on the other, the election in the free States will go for Lincoln, and what a bottling-up of wrath there will then be. A majority for Lincoln after a fair and honest election will go far to give the finishing touch to the rebellion. The hands of the Government will be so strengthened that treason at home and abroad must quail before it. This week Maryland adopts a New State Constitution which will not be defiled with slavery; and the statutes and codes of that vile institution will live in the State only as things of the past. Louisiana has already adopted her free constitution, Maryland follows; and thus we see that though the will of God works slowly it work exceeding sure.

The cold weather is setting in very early. Our Indian summer seems turned to winter, and only for the Indian women from across the Canada Border who are here vending their bead-work, we could hardly realize that this is the season for these swarthy visitors to be amongst us.

INDIA.

FROM Bombay we have papers to the 13th of November.

The *Times of India* of that date supplies the following items of news:—

The Viceroy and Governor-General has returned to his seat of Government and has met his Legislative Council. His Excellency's progress from Simla to Calcutta was worthy of his exalted position, in keeping with the spirit of the age, and thoroughly Lawrence-like. When he halted, nothing could exceed the grandeur of display which waited on him, nor the political power and influence which he wielded. When he travelled, it was with the speed of the railway express train; and whether halting or in motion, whether enjoying public pleasures or performing public duties, he was the easy, dignified, energetic, and firm John Lawrence.

At Benares, his Excellency invested the Rajah of Rewah with the Star of India, on which occasion he addressed the Rajah as follows:—"Maharajah Raghoraj, Chief of Rewah,—It is now upwards of forty years since the British Government and the family of your Highness have been bound together by treaties of friendship and mutual aid—treaties which have proved beneficial to both parties. The conduct of your Highness during the commotion of 1857 secured the good-will and favour of the Government. Your Highness was faithful to your engagements, and acted the part of a true and loyal chief. As a Rajpoot your Highness belongs to a race who have, from ancient times, been distinguished for their valour and fidelity under great temptations and trying circumstances; and I am happy to recognise in you a chief who has worthily maintained this noble reputation. For your services during the mutiny your Highness was rewarded by the grant of a considerable jagheer by Lord Canning; and now her Majesty, the illustrious Queen of England and India, has selected you from among many great chiefs to be one of the Knights of the Star of India, an order of the highest dignity. In the name of the Queen and by her Majesty's commands, I here invest you with the honorable insignia of the Star of India, of which most exalted order her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight."

Mohomed Ali Khan, son of the Ameer of Cabool, writes from Toorkistan—"All Toorkistan is up; Sirdar Ubdoolrahman, son of Ufzul Khan, is marching with the Bokhara troops to attack the Ameer." A Syud, who was an eye-witness, gives particulars of the battle between the Russians and Kokanees at Hazrat Sooltan. The Russians made an assault on the fort and took it after hard fighting: two thousand Kokanees were taken prisoners and four thousand killed. The Russians set fire to eighteen towns near Hazrat Sooltan, took the cities of Jamkut and Seerum, about sixty miles from Hazrat, and the city of Gotyan, between Kesbgar and Yerkund: they then advanced on Tashkund and Kokan.

The season for the British force into the Bhootan doors will take place about the middle of December. The four-column force will enter the doors from our frontier line, and push the Bhootees before them into the hilly country of Bhootan proper, which is altogether rocky and barren, and wholly dependent for the necessaries of life on the doors.

Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, will succeed Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub.

The

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Mary Ann, schooner, 134 tons, Captain Josh, from Adelaide; 4th instant. Captain, agent.
Agnes Jessie, 140 tons, Captain M'Kinlay. Returned to port.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

John Jay, for San Francisco.
Oregon, for Auckland.
Otago (s.), for Nelson.
Ramont (s.), for Auckland.
James Paterson (s.), for Port Denison.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 16.

Ben Nevis, Westburn, for Shanghai; Dart, for Wellington; Douglas, Clutha, for Adelaide; Eclipse, for Otago; Fairy Rock, for Bourbon; Sarah Ann, for Melbourne; Hydra, Highlander, for Auckland; Telegraph (s.), Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 15.

James Paterson (s.), 300 tons, Captain Harley, for Gladstone and Port Denison. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Messrs. Brodziak, Somerville, and 4 in the steerage.
Sarah Ann, brig, 132 tons, Captain Edie, for Melbourne.
Triton, barque, 300 tons, Captain Packard, for New Bedford.
Otago (s.), 457 tons, Captain Smith, for Nelson, New Zealand. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Miss Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Misses Russell (2), Mr. and Mrs. Lowater, Messrs. J. Anderson, J. Anderson, jun., A. Anderson, Barnett, Harris, Brymer, Moon, and 22 in the steerage.
Hydra, ship, 285 tons, Captain Skene, for Auckland.
Highlander, brig, 196 tons, Captain Boor, for Auckland. Passengers—Messrs. Jackson, Webster, Denis, Kirk, Crutchford, and Munroe.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 15.

William and Ann, from Shellharbour, with 83 kegs butter, 14 bags maize, 5 cases eggs, 6 hides, 2 bundles skins; Bertha, from Richmond River, with 32 000 feet cedar, 3000 feet pine, 1800 staves 6 casks bottles, 8 casks tallow; Corio (s.), from Bellambi, with 218 tons coal; Terrara, from Wollongong, with 90 tons coal; Murray, from Newcastle, with 100 tons coal; Hope, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels maize, 3 coops fowls, 2 tons wood; Coorabara (s.), from Morpeth, with 150 bales wool, 40 trusses hay, 85 bags maize, 60 boxes candles, 12 casks tallow, 150 hides, 2 cases cheese, 5 boxes tobacco, 1 horse, 5 calves, 4 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 15.

William and Ann, for Shellharbour; Messenger, for Port Stephens; Janet, for Manning River; Corio (s.), for Bellambi; Gil Blas, Edward, Village Belle, Murray, for Newcastle; Hannah, for Port Macquarie; Catherine Agnes, for Wollongong; Minerva, for Wegonga; Dauntless, for Brisbane Water; Hope, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

Mary Ann, from Adelaide: 615 quarters wheat, 30 tons flour, 4 tons bran, Order.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 234 packages tea, 1 package mats, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 10,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank; 1 case haberdashery, Palmer; 1 bale tweed, Byrnes and Co; 1 case drapery, Wallach Brothers; 6 cases oilstores, Lachlan; 2 bales tweed, Ebeworth; 28 bags tea, Sun Kong Lee; 2 cases, J. Daly; 1 chair, S. Thompson; 1 case, Walker; 1 case, Anderson, Campbell, and Co; 834 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 2 packages, Callaghan and Sons; 350 bags nuts Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 case, H. Chatto; 9 bags fish, Chin Ateak; 2 cases, T. Lawless; 1 case, A. M. P. Society; 2 packages, Whitelock; 15 hogsheads oil stores, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 13 bags oysters, G. Clark; 1 trunk boots, Vickery; 116 bags maize, J. Walker; 281 bags maize, 42 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 108 cases fruit, 47 bags oysters, P. James; 60 bags oysters, Emerson; 77 bags maize, W. Wright.
Eagle (s.), for Wide Bay: 80 cases geneva, 80 bags sugar, 27 packages tea, 4 quarter-casks brandy, 2 cases wine, 60 bags flour, 11 bags salt, 4 boxes soap, Brown and Co; 1 hogshead brandy, 10 cases gin, Watkins and Leigh; 20 cases brandy, 20 cases cider, J. Moores; 3 hogsheads rum, 19 packages oilstores, 1 pocket hops, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 9 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co; 16 cases brandy, 3 hogsheads rum, 1 quarter-cask brandy, 5 chests tea, 45 mats sugar, 4 hogsheads ale, 22 bags salt, 19 packages oilstores, J. Hare and Co.; 7 packages, Chapman and Co; 3 kegs nails, 2 boxes glass, 1 bale tiles, 37 packages, Levick and Co.; 40 bags flour, 10 boxes soap, 2 cases fruit, 1 case cheese, J. T. Armitage and Co; 50 bags flour, N. Caston; 3 packages, Zolner; 4 casks butter, Byrne and Mackinlay; 4 packages, W. Dynan, 80 bags flour, Bellby and Scott; 2 cases iron, 41 packages ironmongery, J. B Holdsworth; 3 cases galvanised iron, 1 case, 10 packages, J. Keep; 20 bags salt, T. Skinner; 1 case reeds, Law, Sommer, and Co.; 10 bags flour, 2 packages, I. Knox; 24 packages oil stores, 1 case honey, Church Brothers; 6 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co; 7 packages corn, 1 keg butter, 1 case oranges, Isbester; 1 roll matting 3 cases, G. Moore and Co.; 2 cases drugs, J. and E. Row; 2 cases confectionery, T. O'Neill; 1 bale leather, Alderson and Son; 1 case, Macnab and Co.; 3 bags maize, 4 bags bran, W. Short; 3 kegs butter, Webb and Booth; 11 packages oil stores, Peate and Harcourt; 12 bags corn, 5 kegs butter, Smith; 2 kegs butter, Prescott and Co.; 1 case eggs, W. Beer; 2 crates bottles, T. Field; 1 case, A. J. S. Bank; 11 packages oilstores, 10 bags flour, 1 case sardines, 1 package pepper, J. Fraser and Co.; 3 packages boots, T. and W. Bennett; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 7 cases kerosene, 7 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case sewing machines, Vennard and Stevens; 1 case fish, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 1 case, C. Newton and Co.; 5 packages paperhangings, Ashdown and Co.; 1 case stout, J. B. North.
Alexandria (s.), for Rockhampton: 1 hogshead rum, 4 quarter-casks brandy, 5 casks ale, 3 cases champagne, 1 half-chest tea, 2 cases brandy, D. Cooper and Co.; 4 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads wine, 20 half-chests tea, 4 casks vinegar, 4 cases, Ferguson, Webb, and Co; 3 packages tobacco, 19 bags sugar, 14 packages tea, 55 bags salt, 60 bags flour, 100 bags rice, 119 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co; 1 quarter-cask wine, 1 chest tea, 12 half-chests tea, 1 half-tierce tobacco, 20 bags sugar, 40 bags flour, 4 bags rice, 7 boxes raisins, 15 bags salt, 1 drum turps, 1 pair bellows, 112 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 10½ cases brandy, 15 cases wine, 10 cases geneva, 3 quarter-casks wine, G. Moss; 3 cases bitters, J. L. Montefiore; 25 cases geneva, 17 bags sugar, 10 cases stout, 3 chests tea, 10 cases ale, 5 cases fruit, 53 packages, S. A. Joseph; 1 package opium Sam Asheu; 214 mats sugar, 5 casks spirits, Colonial Sugar Company; 2 pieces sheet lead, 1 case, Love and Son; 6 packages tobacco, 3 cases cigars, J. Powell; 1 package opium, for Indians; 1 keg shot, 37 packages, Lassetter; 13 mats sugar, 16 packages, G. Stabler; 1 package tea, G. Griffiths; 5 half-chests tea, 5 bags sugar, 2 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 32 mats sugar, 3 packages, Faiser and Cowlishaw; 1 case kerosene, 5 bags salt, 1 case furniture, 1 case ironmongery, 9 packages fittings, &c., 4 tanks, S. Webber; 4 boxes raisins, 5 packages currants, 1 box soap, 2 kegs apples, 1 case curry, 1 case drugs, 1 case, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 3 casks biscuits, G. Wilkie; 1 case stationery, W. Maddock; 30 cases kerosene, 2 casks, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 box leather, R. Bailey; 1 crate, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, Watt A.; 1 case confectionery, Wright and Smith; 2 packages fancy goods, A. B. N. Co.; 1 case, H. C. Brookes; 20 bags potatoes, 1 bag onions, 1 case eggs, H. Goddard, 4 cases, Keep and Parsons; 14 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 cases onions, G. Wells; 4 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co; 2 boxes, H. Jenkin; 11 cases, Wyndham and Lindeman; 1 case, J. Forbes; 30 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 2 packages, Butler, Brothers; 14 bags rice, 18 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 6 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co; 60 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 11 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 18 packages oil stores, 5 cases, Faiser and Cowlishaw; 4 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 34 bags maize, R. Elliott; 5 cases kerosene, 83 packages, Lackerstein; 20 barrels cement, 2 cases bacon, 120 bags rice, Ferguson, Webb, and Co; 12 bags maize, 12 bags potatoes, 2 cases, Lynch; 10 bags flour, 16 packages, J. Fraser and Co; 1 cart, 10 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 dray, Raymond; 2 kegs butter, 3 cases cheese, J. Kay; 8 packages, F. N. Russell; 20 bags flour, 12 packages, E. B. Cornish; 14 cases fruit, J. Good; 1 bale, Scrivener; 3 kegs butter, T. Walsh; 1 bale hay, Hill; 40 bags rice, Nom Hing; 3 packages, J. Maloney; 28 cases fruit, Griffiths; 1 case, A. Bian; 10 bags potash, 20 bags maize, 1 coop fowls, 1 keg butter, C. B. Bond; 11 packages, Bensusan; 9 kegs butter, 11 packages, Elliott; 2 drays, Cunningham; 7 cases fruit, Woodward; 10 boxes raisins, 20 boxes soap, 10 cases oil, 185 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 casks Harper; 3 coops fowls, J. Mortimer; 5 bags oysters, Clark; 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 7 packages boots, E. Jacobs; 1 case, Bowman and Co; 4 cases drapery, Masterson, Boesen, and Co.; 1 crate cabbage, 1 coop fowls, 2 kegs butter, Neaves; 72 packages, A. S. N. Co; 1 case boots, Saddington and Sons; 20 cases kerosene, Vennard and Stevens; 50 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 6 chests tea, J. Fraser.
Triton, for New Bedford: 300 barrels sperm oil; original cargo.
Sarah Ann, for Melbourne: 5 logs cedar, 95 tons coal, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 18 casks, 8 drums grease, Richardson and Wrench.
Hydra, for Auckland: 185 head cattle, 275 sheep, J. Stewart.
Otago (s.), for Nelson: 40 cases brandy, D. Cohen; 20 packages tea, 5 quarter-casks wine, Buyers and Co; 104 packages tea, 9 bags coffee, 1 case cigars, 15 hogsheads rum, 10 cases corn flour, 3 quarter-casks wine, 18 cases kerosene, 125 bags wheat, 200 bags flour, 26 cases oil, 3 coils rope, 12 boxes soap, 152 packages groceries, oilstores, &c., Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co; 10 cases wine, 10 cases tea, 2 hogsheads, H. Hall; 20 cases geneva, 11 cases wine, 20 cases beer, 60 bags malt, 25 boxes candles, 10 drums 10 cases oil, 20 bags rice, 15 packages, S. A. Joseph; 2 packages tobacco, Gifford and Bros; 1188 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co; 2 quarter-casks wine, Brown and Co.; 7 boxes sugar, 3 boxes candles, 7 boxes soap, 6 packages, J. Caldwell; 25 cases kerosene, 40 boxes soap, 50 boxes tea, Franck Brothers, and Gans; 1 cask sulphur, 3 cases drugs, J. and E. Row; 1 package, Sharwood and Co.; 1 case sewing machines, 20 cases kerosene, Vennard and Stevens; 6 packages leather, Alderson and Sons; 2 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 50 bags flour, 400 tellows, 20 bags tobacco, 2 pairs shafts, 4 coils rope, 2 cases kerosene, 3 kegs paint, 7 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 8 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 8 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co; 20 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co; 1 case, Morey and Price; 2 packages, Smith and Etheridge; 8 packages, J. C. Humphrey; 100 bags flour, Barker and Co; 40 bags maize moulds, 3 rolls matting, 40 casks butter, 18 packages, Myers and Cantor; 33 cases wine, 2 cases milk, S. Payten; 11 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell; 3 cases, J. B. North; 13 packages, Lackerstein; 24 packages beef, 6 cases oil, 2 cases, M. Samuels; 17 packages bacon, J. C. Marks and Co.; 6 packages, M. C. Cohen; 20 cases oil, 94 packages oil stores, A. Barnett; 40 bags packages iron, 2 anchors, J. Keep; 3 bales leather, 52 packages boots, E. Vickery; 3 pairs naves, 200 fellows, J. Berry; 2 packages, J. Sands; 22 packages, W. H. Hill; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 20 cases oil, W. Wright; 5 packages, Spack; 18 kegs beef, 1 packages, J. Leslie; 20 kegs butter, 21 bales bacon, W. Wilkes; 40 bags flour, G. Wilkie; 1 package, J. Thompson and Co.; 4 pan, 35 drain pipes, 1 package, W. W. Buckland; 3 packages, A. Fox; 2 packages, 47 pipes, P. N. Russell and Co.; 60 hides, Mort and Co.; 200 cases fruit, F. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co.
Highlander, for Auckland: 400 sheep, H. Bell; 191 bags bran, J. Caldwell; 1 case, 3 cases matches, 1 case bedsteads, D. Hoffnung and Co.; 22 hogsheads tar, 34 pairs shafts, 100 fellows, A. S. Webster; 26 tons coal, Learmonth and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—
FOR BOURBON.—By the Fairy Rock, this day, at noon, if not under way.
FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Highlander, this day, at noon.
FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s.), and Telegraph (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM:
General Post Office, 15th December.

THE Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer NORTHAM will be made up at this office on the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i. e., at 8 and 10 a.m., respectively.

The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 9, 9 p.m of the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m on the 22nd instant. Rates:—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be pre-paid, and the additional charge on those sent via Marseilles is—not exceeding half an ounce, 6d.; above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, 8d.; and 8d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed. All letters addressed by the closed mail to France the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste, the postage, as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce. N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter-receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m on the 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE TO EUROPE.
The Treasury, New South Wales,
14th November, 1864.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the discontinuance of the increased and other Postal Rates imposed under Treasury notice of the thirtieth May last, upon letters from this colony to and through the United Kingdom, in consequence of a despatch received this day, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the first day of September, 1864, notifying that the imposition of like rates upon letters from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand had been suspended for the present by her Majesty's Government.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

—CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, December 15: Wave of Life, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Hannah, for Port Denison; Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Carphy, for Moreton Bay; Boomerang (s.), 445 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton; Telegraph (s.), 867 tons, Captain Brown, for Moreton Bay.
The Mary Ann, from Adelaide, anchored in North Harbour on her arrival yesterday.

THE CAWARRA (s.).—This really fine steamer, the last of the A. S. N. Co's fleet, made a trial trip yesterday, not only with the intention of testing her speed, but also for the purpose of proving her sea-going qualities. The result fully bore out all that was anticipated. A strong breeze from the south was had, and as usual on this coast, raised a moderately high sea, and the steamer was kept against it for an hour, at full speed. She is not only particularly dry, but so easy in a seaway that, when in the saloon, no disagreeable motion is perceptible. In a run of twenty miles she averaged fully thirteen knots per hour, the engines making twenty-nine revolutions, and working so smoothly that not the least vibration could be detected. Mr Clark, the manager of the A. S. N Co., Captain Munro, the marine superintendent, Captain Cairncross, Captain Chatfield, and other gentlemen fully competent to express an opinion, pronounced her to be in every respect as fine a vessel as was ever launched. She leaves for the Hunter in a day or two under the command of Captain Adams.

NEWCASTLE.
ARRIVALS.

December 14.—Ethel, brig, 155 tons, Black, from New Plymouth, N. Z.
December 14.—Golden Age, barque, 371 tons, M'Intyre, from Melbourne.
December 14.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, 335 tons, Patten, from Geelong.
December 14.—William Ackers, barque, 299 tons, Gregory, from Geelong.
December 14.—Albert, barque, 319 tons, Holkins, from Adelaide.
December 15.—Phillis, brig, frm Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

December 14.—George, schooner, Cooney, for Wanganui, N. Z., with 132 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 14.—Maria, Little Pet, Prompt, Agnes, Martha, Mountain Maid, Brisk, and West Hartley No. 2—all from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—DECEMBER 15.

2 packages saxe, 9 packages hardware, 1 package books, 65 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
35 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks brandy, Brown and Co.
1 case glassware, Myers and Cantor
1 case ironmongery, 6 cases cartridges, 9 casks powder, F. Lasetter
5 trunks boots, Daveys and Hunter
1 case masonic regalia, H. Brunges
7 packages drugs, S. A. Joseph
1 cases furniture, J. L. Montefiore
1 case insect powder, Francis, Brothers, and Gans
1760 sacks flour, 1380 bags wheat, 813 bags bran, Bellby and Scott
1 case musical instruments, J. Wainwright
1 case firearms, N. Caston
90 cases oil stores, J. G. Cohen.
23 hogsheads brandy, G. Smith
75 bags flour, 2 bales blankets, 24 barrels pork, 100 cases oil, 76 kegs paints, Molison and Black
1 case fancy goods, Myers and Solomon
1 case haberdashery, Saunders and Co.
12 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
25 cases petroleum, Fenix and Beard
11 cases hatters' implements, D. Ring and Co.
1 bale woolpacks, 2 bundles, 2 castings iron, 1 wheel, 2 cases ironwork, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
1 case furniture, A. Lenehan
26 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.
2 bales wool, R. Strachan and Co.
12 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
25 hogsheads rum, A. Thompson and Co.
5 cases oilstores, A. Fairfax and Co.
25 cases jams, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
20 cases chicory, J. T. Armitage and Co.
36 bales wool, J. D. M'Lean
30 bales wool, Young, Lark, and Bennett
10 bales wool, Oriental Bank
1 packages fruit, H. Woodward
12 bales wool, Kilkwan
3 cases saddlery, H. J. Brookes
200 drums oil, 25 drums turps, 1 cask chimneys, 20 boxes nightlights, W. Harbottle
28 drums oil, 20 kegs soap, 102 packages hardware, ironmongery, &c., P. N. Russell
1 case drugs, F. Senior
18 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
100 cases wine, Giffard and Bros
40 hogsheads rum, L. and S. Speer and Co.
1 case drapery, 600 bags bran, W. Wolfen and Co.
15 crates sheathing felt, H. Chatto and Co.
1 cask glasswares, 2 packages lamps, Mrs. Christian
161 bags bran, 230 bags bran, G. Luker
218 cases sherry, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1630 bags flour, 66 bags wheat, 75 bales hay, N. Caston
5 packages periodicals, G. Fox and Co.
14 crates earthenware, Mason, Brothers
100 hogsheads rum, 30 packages tobacco, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
6 bales wool, L. E. Threlkeld and Co.
10 bales corks, Fanning, Griffiths.

DUTY PAID.

760 gallons beer, Allan, Street, and Norton
142 gallons wine, E. Vickery
1 case spirits, S. Hoffnung and Co.
1 case spirits, R. Phillips and Co.
10 hogsheads beer, Mason, Brothers
50 hogsheads beer, A. Thompson and Co.
1 case spirits, Wallach, Brothers
40,000 lbs tea, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
20 gallons champagne, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
1 lb. 8 oz. opium, Sun Kun On.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

December 14.—Edina, from Portland; Lady Robellard, from Belfast; Maria, from Hongkong; Boscairn, from Circular Head.

DEPARTURES.

December 14.—Black Swan (s), for Launceston,
December 15.—Natal, for Newcastle; Yarra, for Circular Head; Maria, for Brisbane.

BRISBANE.
ARRIVALS.

December 14.—Atlantic, from Adelaide; Highlander, from the Clarence; Williams, from Rockhampton.

WINDS AND WEATHER,
DECEMBER 15, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	...	N.	Cloudy. Bar. 29 625. Ther. 70
Tamworth	...	N.W.	Stormy, raining.
Murrurundi	...	N.W.	Sultry, showery.
Maitland	...	Calm.	Fine.
Newcastle	...	S.	Cloudy, showery.
Sydney	...	S.S.W.	Fine.
South Head	...	S.	Fine.
Penrith	...	W.	Fine, warm.
Bathurst	...	S.	Gloomy.
Orange	...	S.W.	Fine, cloudy.
Wellington	...	S.	Very strong. Showery.
Rhine	...	S.	Rain, dull.
Goulburn	...	S.S.E.	Raining, nimbus.
Braidwood	...	S.W.	Cloudy, dull.
Queanbeyan	...	S.E.	Cloudy.
Yass	...	S.W.	Light rain.
Gundagai	...	N.W.	Cloudy.
Tumut	...	Calm.	Stormy.
Hamdra	...	N.W.	Cloudy.
Albury	...	Fine.	Rather cloudy.
Deniliquin	...	W.	Fine.
Melbourne	...	S.W. by S.	Fine. Bar. 29 991. Ther. 61·36.
Queenscliff	...	S.W.	Cloudy. Bar. 29 94. Ther. 63·63.
Cape Schanck	...	W.N.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·72. Ther. 64·
Cape Otway	...	S.	Fine. Bar. 29 746. Ther. 59·50.
Portland	...	N.N.E.	Fine. Bar. 30 030. Ther. 63·61.
Guichen Bay	...	S.S.W.	Fresh. Bar. 31·015. Ther. 63·61.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME	WINDS	REMARKS.
Dec. 15. 8.30 a.m.	S.	Strong, and cloudy.
Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″ Longitude 10h. 4m. 44s.
Magnetic Variation, 10° 1′ 35″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.
The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 7h. 53m. 14s a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes' Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

DECEMBER 14TH, 1864. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·898	67·4	76	S.	0·25	8	10	0	1
P.M. 3	29·791	69·5	94	S.S.E.	0·25	8	10	0·17	2
„ 9	29·775	63·2	94	...	...	0	10	0·14	1
Mean ...	29·821	64·4	88·0		0·17	5	10·0		1·3

TEMPERATURE.

Shade—Maximum	71·1	Sun—maximum	91·7
Minimum	62·3	Grass—minimum	51·3
Mean	66·7	Water	66·8
Range	8·8		

(Rain, with thunder and lightning, from noon to about 2 p.m.)

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
DECEMBER 15TH, 1864, CIVIL RECKONING.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.	Ozone.
Sydney	29 746	64·5	79	S.S.W.	0·25	9	71·1	62 2	0·27	2
New Castle	29 730	76·3	65	S.	1·00	8	85 4	62 8	1·28	
Bathurst	29·743	59·0	43	S.	4·00	10	83 0	53·0	0 65	
Goulburn	29 926	53·1	09	S.S.E.	4·00	10	70·0	51·8	0·01	
Albury	29·814	68·1	56	Calm.	0	6	...	51 5	0·01	
Deniliquin	29.887	64 0	45	W.	.16 00	2	84·1	...	0.07	

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS AT THE PENINSULA, WINDSOR, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1864.

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Mean temperature—dry bulb ...	59·9	72·1	55·4
„ wet bulb ...	54·1	59·5	51·9
„ height of barometer reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit ...	29 975	29 867	29 956
„ pressure of vapour ...	0·361	0·377	0·353
„ humidity (saturation=100) ...	79	47	79
„ extent of cloud above 30 degrees altitude ...	0·36	0·39	0·31
„ extent of cloud below 30 degrees altitude ...	0·45	0·39	0·39

Mean maximum and mean minimum shade ... 74·8 43·1
Highest and lowest shade on 26th and 1st ... 88 2 31 5
Greatest diurnal range on 26th ... 43·8
Mean minimum on grass ... 42·0
Lowest on grass on 1st ... 28·5
Mean temperature on grass at 9 p.m. ... 49·2
Mean maximum in sun 10 feet above ground ... 108·1
Highest in sun on 26th ... 119 2
Rain collected 4 feet below the level of the barometer-cistern ... 0·445 in.
Evaporation in sun and wind ... 7 605 „
Resultant wind, from observations at 9 a.m., noon, 3, 6, and 9 p.m.—Direction, W. 29 8.; force, 3·7.

JOHN TEBBUTT, junior.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December, 1864.		Rises.	Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water After
16	FRIDAY	4 52	7 8	10 23	10 48

MOON.—Last Quarter, 21st instant, 8h. 7m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

IF our political fermentation should subside before it is too late, we hope that immediate attention will be paid to the question of coinage, and the requisitions of the British Government as conditional to the establishment of a Mint whose currency shall be universal. It is too late in the day to discuss the question whether the original establishment of the Mint was a violation of the principles of political economy. It was supposed to give great assistance to certain classes, and to cut off a source of profit from another. There are, however, interests which are not to be measured by an account of profit and loss. To issue coin having universal acceptance gives a dignity and importance to the city. The light in which it may be regarded where it does not exist, may be inferred from the strenuous and active efforts made elsewhere to obtain the privilege. With this rivalry we have no quarrel. What is granted to Sydney cannot be well withheld from Melbourne. But the commission to continue the Mint and to extend its prerogatives will depend upon our complying with the Imperial conditions. If these are so long postponed as to amount to a refusal, can we complain if, impatient at our trifling, the privilege is entirely withdrawn, or if refusal be given to make that pledge complete.

It is hardly worth while perhaps recalling the vain and foolish things which have been said in our Assembly—some even by persons who ought to have sober views of Government. Everything is here turned into a personal question, and the remote consequences to the community are seldom studied by a number sufficient to enforce measures which those interests demand. The Crown offers to give the boon we have asked, if we will place the Mint in a condition of perfect independence—if we will guarantee beyond fitful changes and uncertainty of annual vote, what is required for the maintenance of the institution. Some who make everything ridiculous argue that this will strip the colony of a proper authority over its own servants—that we shall be sanctioning the principle of paying the agents of an Imperial Government while we are unable to command them. But it is time that we understood that in this and in all matters of universal concern, there must be the subjection of the colonies to the authority and policy of the parent State. We cannot issue the coinage of the realm, and it is proposed to make our sovereign, subject to the discretion of a colonial Minister. The Crown guarantees the world against every species of fraud when it makes the tender of its coin a legal liquidation. Thus the very privilege we ask, from its extensive scope and high value, makes it imperative that we should bow to the restrictions and obey the directions of the superior power. To us this seems no hardship—no degradation—but the natural duty of the position in which we stand to the Crown and to the empire.

Voluminous papers on this subject have been already published. The materials for forming a deliberate judgment are in the hands of the community. It was not without some labour that the concession was obtained. There were interests at home opposed to the Sydney Mint having the right to send forth its coin with the stamp of universal currency. Their efforts probably would have succeeded had not the colonists in London, acting upon the measures sanctioned by our own Government, urged the claim, and thus overcome a very formidable resistance. All this labour and effort, however, is not likely to be unsuccessful, because our political parties have never felt their stability to be concerned in the issue. It has been one of the things justifying great attention from its value, but having no catchword to arrest the public ear—no aspect to arouse the hostile passions—nothing over which a long and animated debate could be maintained. Thus the subject has slumbered. It has been left over from day to day, and from session to session, until now the opportunity is almost expired, and a few months probably will place our application among those which come too late.

The British Government hesitated to obtain legislation in favour of these concessions, until we on our part had passed a law which should render them at once available; but, urged by entreaty and repeatedly pressed by our friends at home, this formality was waived, and the power was obtained from the Imperial Government to sanction the issue of our coinage upon the requisite guarantees. We do not pretend that, having done so, the British Ministers will be mortified by our apathy, or confounded by our vacillation. On the contrary they will probably be satisfied that we are unfit to enjoy what they have improvidently offered, and will laugh at the imbecility of a Legislature that can fervently implore a boon and when it is tendered pitch it among the lumber of discarded reports and abortive resolutions.

It would have been a graceful thing before the close of the last Parliament if this measure had received the assistance of all parties, and had thus become law, whatever might have been the fate of the Ministry. We hope that some day our political leaders will see that there are concerns which claim a common solicitude, and which it is shameful to neglect. A Legislature of higher tone would at once recognise the neutral character of a bill which respected only the interests of the whole country, which could not change in any way the relation of parties, nor diminish their respective strength. Having, however, lost the past opportunity, we may hope that the earliest in the ensuing session will be embraced, and that the first mail after the meeting of Parliament, will carry to the Imperial Government the necessary law, by virtue of which the mintage of this colony may take its place among the universal currency of the whole Empire.

AFTER a period of fever speculation there is always a panic. The commercial crisis which has visited England has not come unexpected. The only doubt was as to the particular form it would take, and who would be the sufferers. The American war created a great disturbance of the ordinary routine of commerce, and by the state of uncertainty it provoked it kept up a speculative fever. The article of cotton became at once a subject of gambling investment. Not only the regular traders, but outsiders began to speculate for a rise or a fall; and as large fortunes were reported to have been made by holders, the fever for speculation increased. While the market kept rising, all was well; but when the price began to decline, and with sudden jumps, as the prospects of peace seemed to increase, failures were announced.

The effect of the American war too had been to divert capital from its usual outlets. This for a time created an accumulation of it, which found vent in the formation of new companies, and the contraction of foreign loans. There has been a perfect company mania, scarcely equalled by the railway mania. Not only have a multitude of new banks sprung into existence, but finance companies, novel to England, though imitations of what have long been common on the Continent, have been started. Scores of manufacturing and commercial undertakings have been taken up by limited liability companies. As is usual in times of speculation, some people have ventured not only their capital, but their credit, and the consequent demand for accommodation kept up the price of money.

Now the reaction has set in, and when that once takes place distrust is very rapidly propagated. Credit is then restricted, and those who have entered into engagements beyond their ability are forced to succumb. They in their turn bring down others, and in this way even cautious people are drawn into the vortex by the failure of persons indebted to them.

A commercial panic of this sort instantly reduces the price of securities. Many persons in large trade have a reserved capital laid up in investments. When credit is restricted, and the ordinary avenues for accommodation are closed, it becomes necessary to restore to active trade this dormant capital, and, under the necessity of realising promptly, sales are forced even at a considerable sacrifice.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the price of our debentures has slightly declined. We are not to interpret this decline as any disparagement of our credit. It is owing to the state of the money market in England, and not to the state of our finances here. A very small amount of debentures pushed on the

THE ELECTORATE OF NARELLAN.

NOMINATION DAY.

THE nomination of candidates for the representation of the electoral district of Narellan in the Legislative Assembly took place at the Court-house at Campbelltown yesterday. About two hundred persons were present.

At about twelve o'clock

The RETURNING-OFFICER (Mr. Edward Palmer) commenced the proceedings by reading the writ, and by informing the electors, in the usual terms, of the reasons why they were there assembled. They had been called together for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislative Assembly to represent that electorate. It would be his duty to maintain order, and he hoped they would support him in so doing. He trusted that they would not interrupt the speakers, but give every one a fair and impartial hearing.

Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER came forward amidst some considerable marks of disapprobation, and said he had great pleasure in being there to propose a member who was, in every way, well fitted to represent that electorate in the forthcoming Parliament. There were two candidates who would be presented to them; both formerly members for that electorate, but one only, as he thought, who had proved himself thoroughly qualified for the re-election he now looked for at their hands. He felt certain that they would bear him out in this, and that they would fill the ballot boxes with votes for Mr. Leary on Saturday next. [Strong expressions of dissent, and general disturbance.] Their interruptions would not prevent him from saying what he had to say; but even if he were prevented from speaking he was happy to think that the gentleman whom he was there to nominate could freely express his sentiments, and talk until to-morrow morning if he thought it necessary. ["No, no;" "Shut up;" "We won't have him," &c.] He (Mr. Fowler) was not going to be put down by any of the angry faces he saw before him, for he knew that the numerous friends of Mr. Leary would support him at the ballot box. He had not voted for Mr. Leary at the last election because he thought him, at that time, an untried politician; but Mr. Leary had since amply proved that he was qualified for the position in which he had been placed. ["Not a bit of it"—and a general uproar which continued with little intermission until the end of Mr. Fowler's address.] When Mr. Leary was elected he had been in favour of free selection, and he (Mr. Fowler) had then been of a different opinion. That opinion he had since changed, because he found that the free selection principle had worked well. Mr. Leary was not in favour of State-aid to religion, and he (Mr. Fowler) was quite of the same opinion as his friend upon that subject. ["And a pretty man you must be to be against State-aid"—"You are devoid of humanity"—"How are the clergy to live?" &c., &c.] He believed that religion would flourish best without any aid from the State at all, and he fully endorsed Mr. Leary's views in this matter. [Great excitement amongst the friends of Mr. Hurley.] He had watched Mr. Leary's parliamentary career, and the result of his observation of that gentleman's conduct was that he gave him his cordial support. He was a member who had done much good for them in that district. ["We know what he has done, and what he has not; don't be stuffing us with lies;" "Out with some truths;" and other exclamations of the like description.] In the first place there was the verandah to the Court-house not to be had that "No Mr. Leary" would find that improvement to Mr. Leary. (Disturbance.) And who was it that had procured seed wheat for the distressed farmers from the Government? They knew well; it was Mr. Leary who had gained that advantage for them. ["That's a lie."] He was saying nothing more than what was true, and known to be true, and any amount of violent interruption would not affect the plain fact to which he alluded. ["What you are saying is a lie, and I will contend against a liar till I die."] Mr. Leary was the means of getting many of them forgiven for the seed corn. ["Not a bit of it," and great uproar.] He had also got them in that electorate £100 for clearing out the Campbelltown reservoir. [Noise.] He had also got £100 for the reservoir at Narellan, and a grant for a by-road in that locality. (Continued noise and personal abuse of the speaker.) Mr. Leary had also got £50 for the by-road to Appin, and other grants for improvements. He had also obtained £500 for the moulding of the road to Narellan. He thought that they would be an ungrateful people if they did not, under all these circumstances, re-elect Mr. Leary. He begged to propose Mr. Joseph Leary as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of Narellan. (Loud and long continued confusion caused by the electors immediately in front of the hustings).

Mr. GRANT had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Leary. (Loud and furious shouts of disapprobation.) He was sorry to find that they would not hear him speak. Why should they refuse to hear him? (Continued uproar.)

Mr. M'CURTAYNE, who was well received, said he came before them to propose an old and tried candidate—one who had never done anything to disentitle him to their suffrages. However much he might be indisposed to mix himself up in political matters, he could not help coming forward on that occasion, and saying that he preferred the man who stuck to his political opinions through thick and thin to the man who clothed himself in the cast-off garments of others, and trimmed his sails successively to every party. [Great cheering and cries of "This is the truth?" "This is the sound talk."] No doubt, at the last election Mr. Hurley had opposed free selection before survey, but it was because he thought it would not answer, and would lead to endless litigation. ["So it has," and cheers.] They had rejected Mr. Hurley on that occasion, and he did not know that there was no good in that rejection; for in political and social matters a little adversity had sometimes a very wholesome effect. He believed it would be found to have had its beneficial effect on Mr. Hurley, and therefore they would certainly elect him. As for Mr. Leary, he solemnly believed he would be all the better for something of the shock of yesterday—therefore they would reject him (Cheers.) Mr. Hurley was not the man who sought to thrust down their throats an infidel Divorce Bill—which contrary in its provisions to the avowed religion of himself and of his constituents. (Great cheering and excitement.) He believed that the day was not far distant when the Christians of every creed would all have to stand shoulder to shoulder against the infidel. (Cheers.) It was one of the last schemes of infidelity to try and get a law to abrogate the bonds of marriage and to sanction adultery. (Cheers.) He believed such a law as Mr. Leary had supported was unbecoming to any God-fearing, Christian people. He did not think much of a show of hands, but he thought such a patient hearing as they had given him was a good omen of success. (Cheers.) He proposed Mr. John Hurley as a fit and proper person to represent that electorate.

Dr. WILSON seconded the nomination of Mr. Hurley. He had known that gentleman and had respected him for many years. He believed that he fully deserved all the good things that had been said of him, and that he was a fit and proper person to represent the electorate.

Mr. LEARY, on coming forward, was received with groans and other demonstrations of disapproval, which were vigorously kept up during his address. He said it was a very extraordinary circumstance that his opponent on this occasion should have deemed it necessary to go out of the electorate to find a proposer. It must appear strange that, while at the last election Mr. Hurley boasted that he had the support of the Fowlers, the Roses, the Burnes, and the Brays, he had not got any one from those families to propose him now, but had to engage the services of a voluble gentleman of Californian notoriety. Before entering upon a political disquisition respecting his career in Parliament he would assure the meeting that he would not make any personally offensive allusions to his opponent. ["You have done so"] (Interruption.) He defied that he ever made any personal remarks about Mr. Hurley. ["You voted against State-aid."] He would speak about that before he sat down. Mr. Hurley was reported to have said at one of his meetings, that he had obtained a grant of money for the erection of a verandah in front of the Court-house. He presumed that Mr. Hurley must have made a mistake unintentionally; for he should read a letter and a reply to show that he (Mr. Leary) had obtained the money for the work in question, in the month of February, 1860. He wrote the following letter on behalf of the Bench at Campbelltown:

Campbelltown, February 2, 1860.

SIR,—We have the honour to solicit your attention to the very great inconvenience witnesses and many others are obliged to suffer oftentimes in their attendance at this Court, and especially at the holding of Quarter Sessions; on many occasions they have to remain immediately outside the building, either exposed to the intense heat, or otherwise the inclemency of the weather, without any shade or covering to protect them, such being the general complaint.

We have given the matter our attention, and are of opinion that it is our duty to represent the circumstances to the consideration of the Government, trusting that they may be pleased to place a sum of money on the ensuing Estimates sufficient to defray the expense of erecting a porch or verandah in front of the building, which we are informed can be done at the probable outlay of £50 or £60.

We therefore trust that this matter may receive a favourable consideration.

We are, &c.,

JOSEPH LEARY, J.P. (for the Bench.)

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

The following answer was received to that letter:—

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 9th February, 1860.

Gentlemen,—Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed to inform you that the Hon the Secretary for Public Works has, under the representation therein contained, been pleased to authorise the expenditure of the sum of £50 in erection of a verandah in front of the Court-house at Campbelltown.

2. The Colonial Architect has, accordingly, been instructed to carry out the work.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

B. H. MARTINDALE.

The Bench of Magistrates, Campbelltown.

He had had copies of these letters made upon his coming to Campbelltown on Saturday last, and any one might ascertain from the Clerk of the Court whether they were correct copies or not. There was another small matter that he would refer to. It had been posted upon the walls, "Who voted against the seed wheat to the farmers? Mr. Leary." He hardly thought it necessary to deny that statement, because it could not be forgotten that before any seed wheat was obtained, and before any movement was initiated, he canvassed at Camp bellown a meeting of the electors of Narellan. He stated on that occasion, not that he had initiated the movement (for he never desired to take any of the credit from Mr. Downes, who deserved great credit for the way in which he aided the farmers), but he then stated what had been suggested by Mr. Lackey, and he said that he would endeavour to work upon that suggestion. He waited upon Mr. Cowper several times himself, and afterwards a deputation appointed from this electorate waited upon him; Mr. Cowper did not receive them altogether unfavourably, but he could hardly be considered favourable. Some time after this a suggestion was made that it would be much better if a loan could be obtained for the whole of the county; he acceded to that suggestion; and the members for the county having met and memorialised the Colonial Secretary, they received a favourable reply. Immediately afterwards a loan was obtained, and he was frequently at the Colonial Secretary's office working out the details of the affair. You had an unfavourable season but very few of you would be so prejudiced against me as to suppose that I had anything to do with the rust or the drought; though some of you are so prejudiced that you would believe anything. [An elector: "You've interfered with God's anointed, and a curse is come on Campbelltown."] Do you believe then that I was the cause of the rust? ["I do believe it; a curse comes down upon any man who interferes with God's anointed."] [Mr. Leary was proceeding to refer to the further steps he had taken in obtaining seed-wheat for the farmers, but his remarks were inaudible, owing to the clamorous and somewhat coarse interruptions.] It was now a little more than four years ago since he became a candidate for the electorate of Narellan. He then appeared before the electors in consequence of an adverse vote that had been arrived at in the Assembly upon Mr. Robertson's Land Bill, one clause of which embodied free selection before survey—Mr. Hurley, your former member, having voted against it. Many of the members who supported that majority against free selection before survey argued that the auction system was the best; they objected to free selection altogether; they contended that the great principle to be advocated by any Government should be to obtain a money consideration for the lands, and that the auction system was the best for the country. He, however, took a different view from that, and he believed that a money consideration was not of the first importance in the framing of a land law. He believed that the great principle of a Government in framing a good land law should be to frame such a measure that the masses of the people should be able to go upon the waste lands, so that the lands might not remain waste, but might be settled on by the people. And he was happy to say that the land law that was passed had produced the result that had been predicted, for there were now upwards of ten thousand families settled down in prosperity and comfort under the Land Act. It was said that the squatters objected to free selection, either before or after survey, because they feared that the people who free selected would be cattle stealers. He took exception to that line of argument. He believed that among the poor men, or men of humble means, there were to be found quite as many who were honest as among those who were wealthy. He did not think it was fair to infer that because a man was poor therefore he was dishonest, for in every country some of the greatest men have been men of humble means, and it was no proof that a man was independent in mind because he had a certain independence of pocket. Accordingly, when he went into the House he supported the Land Bill and free selection before survey. He supported the measure in all its stages, and he was happy to congratulate the electors on the result. Some time after he was elected, their representative he had the honour of proposing the sum of £50,000 for the purpose of promoting assisted emigration; and he was happy to inform them that that vote was passed by a large majority. Since then a sum of money had been placed on the Estimates for that purpose every year. They were aware that by that system of assisted emigration, every man in this community, whether an Englishman, an Irishman, or Scotchman, or a German—no matter what might be his creed, could send to the old country for his father, his mother, his sister, his brother, or his friend. Thus fair play was shown to all without any distinction of country. Every individual could take advantage of it if he desired. (Renewed interruption.) He could easily understand the objections to the old system of bounty emigration, but under the present system you brought out a class of people that did credit to those who sent for them, and were an advantage to the country. When he was previously a candidate for their suffrages he advocated the extension of the best system of education through the length and breadth of the land. He had argued in the Assembly in favour of a general system of education. He stated that it was a most absurd thing for people to object to a number of poor innocent boys meeting together to be educated, while it was known that many of us grown-up people dare not meet together for fear of quarrelling with each other. Often unfortunate scenes occurred in our father land through religious bigotry; but these would be prevented here if you placed boys of all sects—English, Scotch, and Irish, in the same school. ("They'll never agree together.") Every man of common sense know that if five or six boys of different religious beliefs met together in youth, their early associations developed, and were never removed as they grew old. We must have no Orangemen fighting with Catholics in this country. We must have exhibited here the great bond of religion, which is charity. He had, both in the House and out of the House, argued in favour of a system of education that would allow the clergy to give their fullest assistance in the schools. He had never objected to the clergy going into the schools; but he looked upon it as a monstrous thing that there should be half a dozen different denominational schools in a town, and that the boys on going out of them should fight and call one another bad names. Some of the greatest men in Ireland—he might name the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and the late Archbishop Whately—were patrons of the National system. (Interruption.) Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Justice Therry were the warmest advocates of the National system in this country. But it suits you to come here and attack me because I am in favour of that system. But I tell you, whether you elect or reject me, you will neither intimidate nor alarm me. (Disturbance.) He was in favour of giving education throughout the length and breadth of the land for nothing. He would have the education free, and he would see that no more fees were paid to teachers; for under the present system great favouritism prevailed. He had heard people complain that particular pupils at the National schools, because they paid high fees, were favourites with their teachers. He had always maintained that there should be perfect equality amongst the boys in a school. He would take care that the teachers were highly educated men, men of good character, for he believed that as much depended upon the character of the teachers as upon the instruction they imparted. To come now to this extraordinary question of State-aid to religion—it must occur to any reasonable man to be a most strange thing that the religious body who here were so violent in favour of State-aid, refused to accept it in Ireland. That country was one of the poorest in the world, and the bishops and priests and friars objected to take State-aid there. Churches were there erected to the honour of God; the people flourished there religiously, and there was no crying out for State-aid. He had lately told a gentleman who had just come out from Ireland, that the Roman Catholic priests here were in favour of State-aid, and he replied, "Oh, I can believe a great deal, but I can't swallow that." He could not understand how people who had such a strong abhorrence of State-aid in Ireland, on being sent over to another country change their minds altogether. What was the result of State-aid to religion in England? There was an Established Church there, and while the bishops of that Church were rolling in wealth, the poor curates were starving. And what had happened in Scotland? The Scotch people were at first afraid of the result of the secession of the Free Church; but the Free Church did secede, and the best men went out and left the drones behind. In America, too, one of the greatest nations in the world, Voluntaryism had been attended with the most beneficial results. In that country all sects depended upon the voluntary support of the people. He might refer to one of the greatest men in the Catholic Church, the late Archbishop Hughes, who with all the feelings of an Irishman against State-aid said he would not take it on any terms. And would it be said that the people were indifferent to religion in America? (Interruption.) He would refer to a country nearer home for an illustration of the question of State-aid. In the neighbouring colony of Adelaide, a few years ago, at a most unfortunate time for trying this matter of State aid—just prior to the Ballarat Gold-fields being discovered—State-aid was abolished. The people left their farms to go to the diggings and in many instances the clergymen had to follow them. But after a time the people returned, having in many cases been prosperous, and so well did they support their clergymen that State-aid was not required. Mr. Torrens, of Adelaide, whose name would be mentioned in connection with the Land Titles Act, and who was a Conservative in politics, was at the time opposed to the abolition of State-aid in South Australia, but he told him (Mr. Leary) that when he returned to Adelaide from his visit to England and saw finer churches erected than before he went, and the good feeling that existed amongst the different religious bodies, he was forced to admit the wonderful effects of voluntaryism. (Interruption.) Whilst he (Mr. Leary) admitted that there were many State-paid clergymen in this country who were men of high cultivation and of great piety, it could not be denied that there were others who were most inattentive to their flocks, and who hardly knew their own people. ("That's a downright lie." Confusion.) He said again what he had said in the Assembly, that he believed State-aid had done a great injury to the clergy of the country. He would now say a few words with regard to the Police Act, and the Police Estimates. When he went into the House he gave his support to the Cowper Administration, feeling that they deserved a great deal of consideration in consequence of their Land Bill; but he went there as an independent member, prepared to support the good measures and to vote against the bad ones. One of the bills proposed by that Administration was for the abolition of the whole system of police and to substitute the present system. He objected to making the police a semi-military force, as the sympathy of the people would be removed from them; they would be treated merely as soldiers, and the system would produce the most injurious effects to the country. He also told the House that he believed the new system would be a very expensive one, and that the force would be so thoroughly military in its character that the Inspector-General would assume the position of a despot. He consequently opposed the Police Bill, but finding his opposition would be of no avail, he then used his efforts to make the bill as perfect as possible. He looked upon the police as a very efficient body of men, but he believed the present system, however good the men might be, would never produce good results, as it was wrong in every part of it. It was also a very great advance to increase the cost of the force from £40,000 to £200,000. He opposed the appointment of inspectors and sub-inspectors, as he contended that there were many highly intelligent chief constables, and that they might be made responsible for the peace of these districts. (Interruption.) Every session he opposed the extravagant estimate for the police; and he believed that the inefficiency of the police system had a great deal to do with bushranging, for out of the number of apprehensions there had been very few committals. People had been brought in custody from Armidale to Mudgee or to the extreme south of the colony, upon being discharged were powerless as regards the police. (Continued interruption.) Some time after Mr. Martin proposed a motion of condemnation of the Government in the matter of the police force. He need hardly say that after having opposed the police system and also the extravagant police estimates, he voted for condemning that system; but a majority of the House took a different view, some of them saying that they would give the system another trial. Some time after this the then Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Smart), in introducing his budget, said he could not congratulate the House on the state of the finances, as there was a deficiency of nearly £400,000. Of course some ways and means were proposed to meet this deficiency; but he (Mr. Leary) was compelled to oppose the proposition made by Mr. Smart, because it was of a protectionist character, and because the tariff would have fettered the commerce of the country. (Loud and noisy interruptions.) He was determined to be heard, even if he spoke till to-morrow morning. In consequence of an adverse motion on the financial policy of the Cowper Government—a motion for which he voted—they had to leave office. When the Colonial Treasurer of the present Administration brought in his Ways and Means to meet the deficiency, he proposed an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. [An elector: "Come to the charge, Hurley, and take that man away—he's been blathering long enough."] (Confusion.) He voted against the Martin tariff for the same reason that he voted against the Cowper tariff—that it would interfere seriously with the commerce of the country. A majority of the House, however, voted in favour of the tariff, and it was sent up to the Legislative Council. ["You voted for Eagar's tariff."] I did nothing of the kind. ["Yes, you did. You accepted it as a case of emergency."] (Confusion.) A recess then took place, and Mr. Martin had stated that it should not be a long recess, because the country was suffering, that if the creditors of the country were to press their claims there was not sufficient money in the exchequer to meet them; and therefore Parliament must meet early. Well, instead of meeting early, the recess was prolonged for the unusually long period of six months. He might have been inclined to have given the Government a further trial but for their having during the recess committed three grievous wrongs. One of these was the illegal and unconstitutional proceeding of increasing the rate of the ocean postage from sixpence to a shilling. ["Away with him."] (Groans and hooting.) They also issued a new Commission of the Peace. This was in some respects a proper measure; but their appointment of Mr. Thomas Dangar only three days before the meeting of Parliament was sufficient to make him vote against them; for if that was not a bribe for Mr. Dangar's vote he did not know what it was. [Abusive exclamations and other interruptions.] Another question that weighed with him was the state of the country. Mr. Martin used to condemn the late Government for the unprotected state of the country; but after he had been in office for twelve months the state of the country was worse. He accordingly felt it to be his bounden duty to vote against the squatting question. They were aware that the leases of the squatters would soon fall due, and that it would be the duty of the Legislature to decide what course of proceeding they would take with references to the squatters. Whilst he believed that the squatters were one of the mainstays of the country, and whilst he believed that if their lands were required they ought to receive a fair consideration for any improvements they had made—at the same time he thought that the squatters should be made to pay more than they did at present. (Three cheers for Hurley, and other interruptions.) It was known that at the present time the squatters paid a very small amount for the use of the lands. He found that Clark Irving had leases of 263 240 acres, equal to 411 square miles, for which he only paid £225 per year. Another squatter had leases of 262 400 acres, equal to 410 square miles, for which he only paid £130 10s. a year. His opponent, Mr. Hurley, had two squattages, one of which contained 50 000 acres, and for this he paid a rent of £10, and an assessment of £90 a year, which was at the rate of about a farthing an acre. Mr. Hurley had another run, which consisted of 40 960 acres, the rent of which was £9 6s., being at the rate of less than a farthing an acre. (Groans, hooting, screaming, and other noises made with the view of drowning the voice of the candidate.) He was determined it should be heard that Mr. Hurley had forty-two square miles of country for which he paid in rent and assessment only £138. It would be for the electors to determine whether Mr. Hurley would be more likely than he (Mr. Leary) would be to give a fair consideration to the case of the squatters. (Confusion.) He would now say something about the Divorce Bill if they would give him a patient hearing. ["By —— you're condemned," and other highly objectionable ejaculations.] That bill was merely of a permissive character and he was a very humble supporter of it. The bill was not proposed by him, and he did not speak more than twenty words on the question. The bill would have enabled husbands and wives who could not be reconciled together, to obtain a divorce from the Supreme Court; Acts of the same character being in force in Scotland, in England, and in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. It was a very extraordinary thing that the Catholic clergy of this electorate were opposing him because of the part he took in that bill; while at Parramatta, Father Kenyon exhorted the Catholics there to support Mr. Holroyd, who was the author of that bill. The fact was, that they would be indifferent to his political opinions if he would only vote for State-aid. If the greatest ruffian were to come forward as an advocate of State-aid, they would support him in preference to me, no matter how progressive my opinions might be. (Renewed interruption.) He (Mr. Leary) advocated free trade and civil and religious liberty, and he would continue to do so; however much the clergy might denounce him. Even if the clergy were to murder him, some one holding his views would arise in his place. (Uproar.) Did they think he was to be hounded down by the clergy? If the clergy thought so, they would find him made of different stuff, of different mettle. He had never said anything offensive of the clergy; but he would say this, that it was a desecration of the House of God to convert it into a political club. (Renewed uproar.) He knew that if there was still open voting, many electors would not dare to vote for him, as so much ignorance, superstition, and bigotry would be brought to bear against him. But, thank God, we have the ballot box, and however loud may be your hooting, and yelling, and groaning now, on Saturday next the ballot box in every portion of the electorate will show that I have the majority. ["Oh, you dog!" "You don't want a place!" and other excited exclamations.] He was not a place-hunter; there was no place in the Returning-officer and for Mr. Hurley, and audible desires were expressed "that Mr. Hurley of Campbelltown, and Mr. Palmer from the Queen's County, might long reign over them."

Government that he would take care to extend himself that he should always be able to earn a competency by his profession. (Uproar.) He was not to be put down by the noises of the men before him, many of whom, he knew, had no votes, or of the little boys who had probably been paid sixpence apiece to come and hound him down. He would appeal, in conclusion, to the enlightenment of the constituency to say whether Mr. Hurley or he was the more capable of representing them in Parliament; and he warned the electors against being led away by the noisy exclamations of those who were opposed to him on personal grounds to give their support to a religious bigot who would be as careless of their interests as he had been heretofore. (Uproar.)

An Elector asked Mr. Leary if he had read the *Empire* of the 4th July, 1863?

Mr. LEARY could not say. What was the matter referred to?

The Elector: That paper I am referring to stated that you voted against the State giving aid to schools of art.

Mr. LEARY had never so voted. He had been always a warm supporter of such institutions. Where was the paper? Let them produce it. (Howling, and cries of "Oh, we have seen it; we know what it was you said.")

Elector: Did you vote against giving our farmers seed wheat?

Mr. LEARY: Most certainly not. I never did anything so absurd. He had himself gone with Mr. Cunneen and Mr. Lackey to obtain that wheat. This had been lately expressly acknowledged, and of late by Mr. Cunneen at Windsor. (Great confusion.) It was absurd to suppose that he would speak against giving that which he had exerted himself to obtain. (Cheers.)

In answer to a further question from Mr. SHEA, Mr. LEARY avowed that his opinion was favourable to the payment of members, because, if they did not pay their members in this money-making country, it might be difficult to get competent men to do the work gratis. He believed that the payment of members would produce beneficial effects, but that the payment of the clergy would do harm. (Groans and howling, and cries of "Go away.")

An Elector: Will you take an office if elected?

Mr. LEARY said he would never accept the situation of an officer under any Government. And as to office in a Government—not that he expected it—he considered it a lawful ambition, such as no man should be called to renounce. (Cuteries.)

Mr. HURLEY came forward and was received with enthusiastic cheering and shouting. He was gratified at the reception they gave him, but did not intend to keep them as long as Mr. Leary, for he confessed he was no orator. ["Your appearance is good before the people, sir!"] He thanked them sincerely for the feeling they manifested towards him, although he confessed it did not surprise him, for it was not more than he had expected, considering his long residence amongst them—a period of between thirty and forty years. (Cheers.) He need scarcely say that he appeared before them that day at the request of a numerous and influential body of the electors, many of whom had, on his first appearance as a candidate for that electorate, given him their best support, and influence. He was no orator,—["There's none in the country!"]—but he was a plain, outspoken man, thoroughly conversant with all the wants of the people with whom he had resided for nearly forty years. ["You have the truth in you,—say way."] He had been long enough in the country to know what they wanted—to be well aware of what were the requirements of the people. It was not those persons who talked most that did the best for the people. If he could not talk as fluently, he would at least promise them to do much better. Mr. Leary had told them that he would never take any official situation, but his conduct to that electorate did not tend to give him (Mr. Hurley) a very high opinion of him. Let them look at the property that had been left to Mr. Leary's charge in that neighbourhood. He had let that go to ruin, and had allowed several members of his family to go to service. How could such a man be expected to look after the interests of the entire locality and of the country at large? He had sold the property of a deceased relative, and yet he had not paid the debts for which he was fairly responsible. (Groaning for Mr. Leary). He was not Mr. Leary's opponent, Mr. Leary was his, for Mr. Leary had first come out against him. (Cheers.) He had always been an unflinching advocate for the rights of the people, and had never declined to come forward and help them (when they needed his help) both by his pocket and his tongue. His name and his mite had always been prominent on occasions of distress, and when he had heard of the great distress at Campbelltown, in consequence of floods, he had, although absent at the time, sent his cheque for ten guineas. (Cheers.) Had Mr. Leary ever come forward in a similar manner? He said no. Mr. Leary had been appealed to and had given nothing. [An Elector: He had nothing to give.] He (Mr. Hurley) had been for years engaged in extensive pursuits, and could defy any one to say that he was ever oppressive to the labouring man, or that he had ever deprived him of his earnings. ("Never.") He challenged any one to say that he had not always been the friend of the poor man. He had always been so, and trusted that he might always so remain. All the improvements that had been made in Campbelltown had been effected by him. (Cheers, and a voice: "Where were you, Leary, when the reservoir was dug?") He would not dilate at any great length upon his principles, because they were well known to them all. They were the same as he had enunciated on previous occasions. ["We are firm for you, Mr. Hurley."] He was an unflinching advocate for State-aid to religion, and would, if returned, assist in reopening that important question. (Loud cheers.) The denomination to which he himself belonged was, of all others, the most independent of such aid; but to the clergy of other denominations, who had families, support from the State was indispensable. [Mr. Hurley referred to a recent statement of the Anglican Bishop of Newcastle about State-aid, in favour of his views and proceeded.] He was for education on the most extensive scale, believing that education in plain and useful knowledge would prove a stimulus to higher learning and self-culture. He was in favour of a free system of education for the benefit of all the poorer classes. (Cheers.) He would also advocate the immediate extension of railways throughout the length and breadth of the colony, particularly the southern line. He was a free trader, but would like a scheme which would tend to encourage native industry. He did not blame the Cowper Ministry for getting into debt, being aware how much had been clamoured for in the colonial Parliament. The roads, bridges, and other permanent improvements in the colony had been greatly pushed forwards by the Cowper Government. He did not think that blame attached to Cowper's Government for what they had done in regard to the deficit. The macadamising of the roads was an extremely expensive affair. For upwards of thirty years he had travelled on the Southern Road to Yass and beyond it, but what was once a troublesome and terrible journey, from the dilapidated state of the roads, was now a pleasant journey. (Cheers.) But the deficit was not so much as it was reported to be. [Mr. Hurley here digressed into some observations about the roads which gave umbrage to Mr. Fowler, the proposer of Mr. Leary, but the precise import of these remarks was not very intelligible. A dispute took place between Mr. Hurley and Mr. Fowler on the matter, but the noise made by the friends of Mr. Hurley rendered it difficult to follow the speaker.] He disapproved of Mr. Leary's conduct towards the Cowper Ministry, and did not believe his present professions towards them. Mr. Leary had said he would not disparage him when he began his late canvass, and yet he heard soon afterwards that he (Mr. Hurley) was a man of no principle. Was not this unfair and disparaging? He opposed Mr. Leary in that electorate as he had opposed him before—as he said he would years ago. He had never charged his principles; but could Mr. Leary say as much? He (Mr. Hurley) had never been a renegade; but could they give equal credit to the disclaimers of Mr. Leary? His inconsistent conduct was only too well known. He said that he had done this and that for them, but had he ever given them anything, or had he ever responded to the calls made upon him in that electorate? "Never." The name of Mr. Leary was not associated with such a duty. He called upon them not to be led away by Mr. Leary's plausible smooth speeches. He was a man who did not solicit their votes for any interest in the electorate, but to pull them and to benefit himself, and take the first chance of a place or billet. Once returned there would be an end of shaking hands, and all other familiarity at present indulged in. ["He is only an attorney's clerk." Loud yelling and cheering.] He had done as much as ever Mr. Leary had done for the district, and did not fear Mr. Leary's opposition. He thanked them for the patient hearing they had given him, and begged them to be early at the poll and vote there for him on Saturday next. His interests were identical with their own.

Mr. Hurley was loudly cheered at the end of his speech, and, indeed, throughout its delivery; but the audience, though obviously a very favourable one, was, for the most part, rather restless and noisy.

An Elector then asked Mr. Hurley whether he was a Free Trader?

Mr. HURLEY: I am.

Elector: Would you support any measure that might lead to the protection of native industry?

Mr. HURLEY: I would. (Laughter and cheers.)

Elector: Are you then at once a protectionist and a free trader?

Mr. HURLEY. No, I am not. I am for free trade; but if I saw an opportunity for promoting the industries of the colony I should like to see such a course adopted.

The questioner was here angrily assailed by about a dozen of the supporters of Mr. Hurley, but the police quietly interfered by surrounding the obnoxious party, so that no harm was done. A friend of Mr. Hurley on the hustings (or rather balcony) made himself unduly conspicuous by ordering "that blackguard to be taken away." Nobody obeyed the order.

The Returning-officer called upon the people to keep order, and a comparative state of quiet was soon restored.

Elector: Will you, Mr. Hurley, support State-aid to religion?

Mr. HURLEY: I will. (Cheers.)

A show of hands was then called for by the Returning-officer, and was declared to be in favour of Mr. Hurley.

Mr. LEARY demanded a poll, which was fixed for Saturday next, to take place at the different polling-places in the electorate.

Cheers were given, at the close of the proceedings, for the Returning-officer and for Mr. Hurley, and audible desires were expressed "that Mr. Hurley of Campbelltown, and Mr. Palmer from the Queen's County, might long reign over them."

HARTLEY ELECTION.

LAST Monday was the day fixed upon to declare the final state of the poll for this electorate. As the time drew nigh, a goodly number of electors came flocking into the township.

The Returning-officer, Mr. Sidey, at noon came in front of the hustings, and declared the state of the poll, as follows:—

	Lucas.		Brown.
Hartley	122	..	70
Blackman's Flat	19	..	25
Keen's Swamp	34	..	2
Eyalstone	22	..	33
Bald Walls	12	..	48
Fish River Creek	22	..	7
	231		185

Majority for Mr. Lucas, 46.

Following this announcement, there was loud and continuous cheering.

Mr. LUCAS, being introduced, came forward for the first time during the election, he having been taken up with the Canterbury election. During his address, which was somewhat lengthy, he several times received marks of approbation, and was heartily cheered as he resumed his seat.

Mr. A. BROWN then came forward, and in a few pithy remarks thanked those gentlemen who had recorded their votes in his favour, and hoped his friends as well as those who had voted against him, would continue to live on terms of amity.

Mr. LUCAS proposed a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer, which was responded to.

Mr. LUCAS afterwards entertained his friends and supporters by a sumptuous spread at Mr. Orbell's Hotel, Hartley, and the evening was spent in a jovial manner.—*Correspondent of the Bathurst Free Press.*

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The B.A. and yearly class examinations in the University commenced on the 28th November, and terminated on the 9th December. The following candidates passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. (The names are in order of merit in the several schools.)

Classics.	Mathematics.	Physics.
A. J. Cape	W. A. Manning	A. J. Cape (prize)
G. K. Long	A. J. Cape	G. E. Pilcher
C. E. Pilcher	L. O'Brien	G. E. Long
W. A. Manning	G. E. Long } eq.	W. A. Manning
L. O'Brien.	C. E. Pilcher } eq.	L. O'Brien.

The following candidates obtained first and second classes in the yearly examination. (The names are in order of merit.)

SECOND YEAR.

Classics. 1st Class.	Mathematics. 1st Class.	Physics. 1st Class.
G. Knox	G. Knox	W. Watson
J. D. Sly	J. D. Sly	D. M. Myers
W. P. Faithful	W. Watson	
2nd Class.	2nd Class.	2nd Class.
E. Sharpe	W. P. Faithful	W. P. Faithful } eq.
D. M. Myers	D. M. Myers	G. Knox } eq.
J. R. Gorman	J. R. Gorman	J. D. Sly
	E. Sharpe	

FIRST YEAR.

Classics. 1st Class.	Mathematics. 1st Class.	Physics. 1st Class.
G. H. Fitzbardinge } eq.	N. Emanuel	A. Gilchrist
E. A. Iceton } eq.	R. A. Iceton } eq.	E. A. Iceton
M. E. Maher } eq.	M. E. Maher } eq.	
H. A. Richardson } eq.	2nd Class.	2nd Class.
A. Verge } eq.	G. E. Faithful	G. E. Faithful
2nd Class.	H. A. Richardson } eq.	A. Verge
J. Foulis	A. Verge } eq.	N. Emanuel
A. Gilchrist	G. H. Fitzbardinge } eq.	H. A. Richardson } eq.
N. Emanuel	J. Sullivan	G. H. Fitzbardinge.
J. Sullivan	A. Gilchrist	
G. E. Pilcher.	J. Foulis.	

—*Communicated.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

ARGYLE.—Polling day, Friday, 16th instant.
NARRELAN.—Polling day, Saturday, 17th instant.
QUEANBEYAN.—Polling day, Saturday, 17th instant.
YASS PLAINS.—Polling day, 20th instant.
GOLD FIELDS SOUTH.—Polling day, 10th January, 1865.
GOLD FIELDS NORTH.—Polling day, 10th January, 1865.
EDEN.—Day of nomination, Saturday, 17th instant. Place of nomination, Eden. Polling day, 24th December.
THE HUME.—Day of nomination, Saturday, 17th instant. Place of nomination, Albury. Polling day, 24th instant.
KIAMA.—Day of nomination, Saturday, 17th instant. Place of nomination, Kiama. Polling day, 20th instant.
THE LACHLAN.—Day of nomination, Saturday, 17th instant. Place of nomination, Boorowa. Polling day, 28th instant.
MONARO.—Day of nomination, Saturday, 17th instant. Place of nomination, Cooma. Polling day, 24th instant.
SHOALHAVEN.—Day of nomination, Saturday, 17th instant. Place of nomination, Nowra. Polling day, 21st instant.
TENTERFIELD.—Day of nomination, Saturday, 17th instant. Place of nomination, Tenterfield. Polling day, 24th instant.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Electorate.	No of members.	Candidates.
Argyle ...	... 1	Mr. Emanuel,* Mr. F. Dignam
Bathurst ...	... 1	Mr. J. R. Kemp, Mr. Retton*
The Clarence	... 1	Mr. S. Bligh, Mr. Laycock*
Eden ...	... 1	Mr. Egan*
The Gwydir ...	... 1	Mr. F. Rusden,* Mr. J. Single, Mr. T. G. Dangar
The Hastings	... 1	Mr. Flett,* Mr. W. Thurlow, Mr. Dean, Hon. W. Forster*
The Hume ...	... 1	Mr. Mate,* Mr. Asher, Mr. W. M. Miller
The Upper Hunter	... 1	Mr. Dangar,* Dr. Gordon, Mr. James White
Kiama ...	... 1	Mr. Parkes,* Captain Charles
The Lachlan ...	... 1	Mr. Lynch, Hon. J. Martin*
East Macquarie	... 2	Mr. D. Buchanan,* Mr. Cummings,* Mr. J. West, Mr. T. Lee, Dr. M'Donagh
West Macquarie	... 1	Mr. Driver*
Maneroo ...	... 1	Mr. Broderibb, Mr. W. Grahame
Mudgee ...	... 1	Mr. Terry,* Mr. C. W. Single, Mr. J. G. L. Innes
The Murrumbidgee	...

Commissioner for Railways Office,
Department of Lands and Works,
Brisbane, 7th December, 1864.

IT is hereby notified for general information, that the Map or Plan and Book of Reference of the proposed Line of Railway from Bigge's Camp to Toowoomba has been approved and confirmed without any alterations, and that in pursuance of the 17th section of the Act 27 Victoria, No. 8, the Government intend to proceed with the construction of the Line of Railway from Bigge's Camp to Toowoomba, according to the map or plan and Book of Reference so confirmed to be seen at this Office, and copies thereof at the offices of the clerks of Petty Sessions at Ipswich and Toowoomba.

A. C. HERBERT, Commissioner for Railways.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY for the YEAR 1865.—The undermentioned articles being required for the establishment of the Benevolent Society at Sydney, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at noon:—

Beef and mutton, best quality, at per lb.
Flour, fine, and 20 per cent., at per 100 lbs.
Bread, fine, best quality
Bran, at per bushel of 20 lbs.
Newcastle coal, at per imperial ton, 2240 lbs., delivered at the establishment
Wood, at per ton, 2240 lbs., delivered
Coffins, large and small, each, ditto; intermente
Milk, at per quart, ditto
Medicine, as per list

Tenders to be for six or twelve months, and endorsed, "Tenders for Supplies for Benevolent Society." Those for bread and flour must be accompanied by samples of the articles.

The contractors for the bread, flour, and meat will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st. That the bread and meat shall be delivered daily at the Asylum in Sydney, before the hour of seven in the morning, in such quantities as shall be specified in a notice from the storekeeper of the Asylum to be given to the contractor, or left at his place of business, on or before six in the evening previous to its being required to be delivered.

2nd. That the flour and bran shall be delivered at such time and in such quantities as the storekeeper shall require, by notice to be given by him to the contractor, or left at his place of business, on or before the evening previous to the time when it shall be required to be delivered.

3rd. That the beef and mutton be delivered in KIND and FORE quarters ALTERNATELY.

4th. That the bread, flour, meat, and bran to be furnished by the contractors shall be of the VERY BEST KIND according to the quality specified in the advertisement.

5th. That the bread be baked in loaves of fine flour, of 2 lbs. and 1½ lb. each, as may be required by the storekeeper.

6th. That if the flour, bread, meat, or bran delivered by the contractor shall, in the opinion of the storekeeper, not be of the quality or weight contracted for, he shall be at liberty to reject the same; and in case the contractor shall neglect to supply other flour, bread, meat, or bran for that so rejected, he (the storekeeper) will be authorised to purchase other flour, bread, meat, or bran, and charge the same to the account of the contractor, subject always, in case of any dispute in reference thereto, to the determination of a Board of Survey, to be constituted as follows:—that is to say, three or more acting members of the committee, who shall have full power to decide thereon, and the decision of such three members, or two of them, shall be final and conclusive.

7th. That the contractors shall, with two sufficient securities, enter into a bond of such amount as shall be required by the committee for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the contract.

N.B.—Intending contractors are informed that the above conditions, especially those relating to the quality of the bread and meat, will be rigidly enforced.

All further particulars may be ascertained at the Asylum, Sydney.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.

Sydney, 14th December, 1864.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.—The Directors of the Pyrmont Bridge Company will be prepared to receive Tenders for Debentures to the amount of £4000, secured on the Company's property, in even amounts of not less than £100.

The debentures will be issued, at the option of tenderers, for the term of three, five, or seven years, from the 1st January, 1865, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Company's office, Pyrmont Bridge, on or before TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, addressed to the Secretary.

Tenderers are required to state in their tender the term of loan which they prefer.

THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

13th December, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to the 21st instant, for the erection of two houses at Paddington. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 438, George-street.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until noon of the 20th instant, for a new BOILER for the steam-tug Rapid. Plans and specification at the offices of DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom-house-buildings, Circular Quay.

TENDERS required for Plumbers' Work to four houses in Dowling-street. Specifications and further particulars to be had on application to WILLIAM BRADRIDGE, architect, Botany street; or to WILLIAM LONG, 420, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS received until TUESDAY, the 27th December, for the Erection of three HOUSES in Erskine-street. Plans and particulars with the architect, F. H. BRUSS, 134, Pitt-street.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

DICKSON and DUNCAN beg to return thanks to their constituents in Brisbane, Sydney, and elsewhere, as well as to the public generally, for the very liberal support with which they have been favoured since their commencement in business.

They beg to intimate that, owing to the destruction of their premises by the late calamitous fire, they are now conducting business in those premises in Refuge Row, Queen street, recently occupied by Mr. William Keith, ironmonger, where, notwithstanding the inadequacy of accommodation for their business requirements, they intend to conduct [illegible] and MERCANTILE SALES, and their general Commission and ordinary Business, with equal vigour and satisfaction to that which has hitherto characterised their career (and which has secured for them such handsome countenance and support) until their New Premises are finished, which will be erected on their old site, opposite the Post-office, and which will be considerably more commodious than their late establishment.

It is to them a matter of gratulation that by the course they have adopted—viz., insuring all goods entrusted to them for sale, &c., their constituents' interests are fully protected from the ravages of the late fire, and they will be prepared to settle for same so soon as matters are adjusted with the Insurance Companies.

They would further add that notwithstanding their temporary Auction Mart is by no means as commodious as they require, they have made arrangements by which they are enabled to receive for Sale the largest parcels of Goods, warehousing same free of expense to consignors in first-class Stores in the City.

And, in conclusion, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the public good-will, support, and confidence.

Temporary Auction Mart, Queen-street, Brisbane, December 3, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JAMES MACGREGOR,
204, Pitt-street,

begs to intimate to his numerous connexion and the public generally that he will OPEN his New Establishment,

THE
CITY TEA WAREHOUSE,
320,
GEORGE-STREET,
(Six doors South of Hunter-street,)

On SATURDAY next, 17th December,
with a choice and varied assortment of Groceries and Oilmen's Stores, suitable for the coming
FESTIVE SEASON.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEMERTEN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.

Dr. Van Hemerten's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

The victims of misplaced confidence in quacks, or unprincipled medical pretenders, can call with a certainty of being cured in the shortest possible time.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 285, Cumberland-street, near Park-street.

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

ESTABLISHED 1842. — TEETH. — Dr. J. EMANUEL, D.D.S., of 178, corner of Pitt and King streets.—Persons who suffer from tender gums and loss of TEETH, consult Dr. EMANUEL. Success by his new method is certain; they can be replaced without extracting sound stumps, or causing the slightest pain; they are easily placed on the most tender gums, never change colour or break, and will be found of immense importance in all cases of absorption, or loss of bone; their tendency being to support any remaining teeth, securing health, comfort, and personal appearance, for no mastication and articulation is perfectly restored, the wearer becomes unconscious of using artificial teeth. Supplied at charges to meet views of all classes. Teeth and stumps extracted. Teeth cleansed and stopped with Dr. E.'s gold cement; children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Specimens of gold and valuable works can be examined; also, Dr. Emanuel's Dental Diploma, dated 1836. (No connexion with 380, George-street.) No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, may be confidentially consulted on all classes of nervous debility, skin diseases, local weakness, and all secret complaints. Private entrance to surgery in Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. Dr. PERRY and CO may be consulted by letter. Explicit details necessary, and strictest secrecy maintained. 126, Castlereagh-street North, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Indigestion. Liver complaints.—When this ointment is rubbed over the pit of the stomach and liver, it corrects depraved digestion and regulates the secretion of bile. In all stomach disorders, Holloway's Ointment is safe and salutary. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

USE HARPER TWELVETREES' SATIN GLAZE STARCH, which gives a high finish to the clothes, and never sticks to the iron. Sold by all Storekeepers and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

LARGE PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING will find great advantages by buying at the AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS 12 St Mary Axe London; where every information can be obtained on application. Trade mark.—The axe in a circle surrounded by the words, 'Axe brand best value for money."

DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, 380, George-street,
Conducted by
FRANCIS GILES.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY WITH NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in CALLING the attention of our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS to our opening of NEW GOODS, PER MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY, comprising the following:—

Gro grain silk MANTLES, NEW SHAPES, direct from Paris; GRO GRAIN SILK JACKETS, ELEGANT NOVELTIES for this SUMMER WEAR; PUSHER Lace MANTLES and SHAWLS, new pattern; NEW SPRING SILKS; first CHOICE in JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, RIBBONS; PRINCESS ALEXANDRA Belts in wide RUSSIA LEATHER, a great novelty; BUCKLES and CLASPS in STEEL, GOLD, JET, PEARL, ALUMINUM; HAT ORNAMENTS, MANTLE ornaments; CHILDREN'S LEGHORN HATS in all sizes.

DENISON HOUSE,
George-street,
Conducted by
FRANCIS GILES.

December 15, 1864.

MAIL GOODS.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,

have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following novelties by Royal Mail Steamer Bombay:—

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

A decided change in the shapes this month, models received from five of the first houses of fashion in Paris.

LADIES' LEGHORN and STRAW HATS

The newest shapes with extra wide brims for the summer; some novelties in the styles of trimmings.

SILKS.

Superior black silks, the new noir imperial dye, and reliable makes for wear.

PLAIN COLOURED SILKS all shades.

FANCY CHECKS and STRIPE SILKS.

Some very cheap and durable dresses from 35s to 3 guineas.

PARIS GLOVES—CHATOUILLIES

JOSEPHINES—first-class only.

More novelties in LADIES' BELTS, Bread BUCKLES in steel, gilt, silver, &c.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

GRAND EXPOSITION, THIS DAY,
of
FANCY GOODS
and
CURIOSITIES.

The undersigned have imported,
Ex DUNCAN DUNBAR,
And MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY,
SEVERAL CASES
of valuable FANCY GOODS, BIJOUTERIE, and articles of VERTU, peculiarly suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, viz
EMBELLISHMENTS for the DRAWING ROOM
(from Dresden, Florence, Berlin, and Paris)
DECORATIONS for LADIES' BOUDOIRS, and numerous personal elegancies for ladies' and children's use.

Patent ALBUMS	Jewel CASKETS and
Writing DESKS (Medi-	TRAYS
eval)	Real Gold and Jet JEWEL-
Cornucopiæ and Hungarian	LERY
DRESSING CASES	VINAIGRETTES,
Fitted Work BASKETS	LOCKETS
and BAGS	Hygienique SACHETS.

FANS and CHARMS, an exquisite collection, embracing many curiosities.

The new WIDE BUCKLES in gold, silver, enamelled, cut steel.

BRACELET SETS, in gold, &c., with settings of precious stones.

PATENT JET AND BOG OAK chains, brooches, bracelets, &c.

The REAL JET AND CAMEO necklets, cardrops, brooches, and gauntlets (now so fashionable in London and on the Continent).

SILVER AND PEBBLE JEWELLERY inlaid with malachite, Indian and Scotch stones.

Ladies and gentlemen are specially invited to make an EARLY inspection. The whole will be shown for a few days in their FRENCH ROOMS. Visitors will be politely shown through the departments without being pressed to purchase.

DAVID JONES and CO.,
345 and 347, George-street.

Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MARDIN and BUZACOTT.—The whole of the valuable stock in the above estate will be submitted for
ABSOLUTE SALE
at such reductions from the original cost as will ensure a speedy clearance. The stock-in-trade consists of
GENERAL Drapery Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Velvets, and Crapes.
FANCY Dresses, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Underclothing
RIBBONS, Laces, Hosiery, Trimmings, and General Haberdashery
MEN'S MERCERY, &c.
49 CASES of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS bought expressly for this market, the whole of which are marked about
HALF THE LONDON COST,
and will be offered at the following
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

4 cases grenadine mantles, to be sold at 8s 9d
2 cases Norwich mosaic ditto, to be sold at 9s 6d
1 case lunetta circular ditto, to be sold at 10s 9d
7 cases silk-mixed paletots, to be sold at 9s 11d
1 case French llama ditto, to be sold at 14s 11d
1 case silk-warp grenadine dresses at 12s 9d, 16 yards
4 cases rich Norwich challis, to be sold for 3s 6d dress
3 cases check and fancy stripes, to be sold for 8s 9d dress
4 cases Norwich grenadines, to be sold for 6s 3d dress
3 cases French organdi muslins, to be sold for 7s 9d dress
3 cases new shape Luton hats, to be sold at 8½d
2 cases new shape the Denmark, to be sold at 1s 2d
1 case brown and fancy silk parachutes and sun shades, commencing at 2s 11d
9 cases of general drapery, consisting of prints, longcloths, sheetings, flannels, blankets, counterpanes, mosquito nets, dimities, buckabacks, towels, table cloths, &c., &c.
1 case assorted white and striped cotton hose
1 case Josephine kid gloves
2 cases sewn muslin goods, underclothing, &c.

Storekeepers, squatters, and country buyers would find this a most favourable opportunity for making their purchases.

THE SALE IS NOW ON
At the Premises, 357, George-street.
Doors will be opened each day at 10 o'clock a.m.

CHEAPEST DRAPERY GOODS.—Lincolnshire House, George-street.

350 ladies' black and coloured jackets, 7s 6d, worth 15s
150 ladies' black silk mantles, large sizes, 12s 6d to 40s
276 ladies' Thompson's covered skirts, 7s 6d, worth 12s 6d
Bargains collars, sleeves, sets; muslin trimmings
220 pieces flannels, pink, sky, royal magenta, checks, 1s 11d
240 Hoyle's prints and checked ginghams, 9½d
Steel, all widths; ribbon velvets, white edge, 1s 18 yards
Boys' cricketing hats, boating hats, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
600 straw hats, 6d; black satin straw, 2s 11d
75 white, slate, brown, chip bonnets, 3s 9d, worth 12s 6d
750 pairs white and coloured Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d
Glazed linings, 6d; linen sets, 6½d; linen collars, 6d
Mohair dress, 12 yards, 2s 11d; washing mohairs, 4s 9d
Goods sold for cash only. No credit. J. WETHERILL.

EX MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY.—
JOUVIN'S GLOVES.

HOBSON and WHITING'S monthly shipment of the above celebrated maker's gloves, comprising all the newest Parisian tints, now unpacked.

69, Hunter-street.

FORD, BROTHERS' WASHING HATS and Zinc Blocks.—By Royal Letters Patent in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.—These hats, composed of linen quilted upon wool, are the most comfortable and healthful for a warm climate. No hats are genuine unless bearing the indelible patent mark—FORD, BROTHERS.

Can be obtained wholesale of JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square, Sydney, agents for New South Wales.

Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing, in Monday's HERALD and EMPIRE.

COLONIAL TWEED, superior quality and finish, manufactured by C. B. EBSWORTH, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

DOLLS, Dolls of every description, dressed and undressed, from 6d each, at E. DAVIS'S.

ROCKING HORSES, with seats for 3; Exhibition Spring and Shape ditto, at E. DAVIS'S.

200 GAMES and Dissecting Puzzles, all at 1s each, at E. DAVIS'S Fancy Bazaar.

A LARGE Assortment of Ladies' Morocco BAGS, at greatly reduced prices; Portmanteaus, in solid and calf leather, with expanding top. E. DAVIS' Toy Warehouse.

BROAD-LEAFED HATS (LADIES' and MAIDS')
Broad-leafed Hats (Ladies' and Maids')
Broad-leafed Hats (Ladies' and Maids').

3000 new BROAD-LEAFED HATS, in fine tuscan, black satin straw, and Italian straw, at the sale of salvage stock

86, King-street,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

Broad-leafed Hats (Ladies' and Maids')
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3000 new BROAD-LEAFED HATS, in fine tuscan, black satin straw, and Italian straw, at the sale of salvage stock.

86, King-street,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

New Sailor Hats
New Sailor Hats
New Sailor Hats.

2500 new SAILOR HATS, in black satin straw, fine tuscan, Italian straw, at the fire sale.

86, King-street,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

New Sailor Hats
New Sailor Hats
New Sailor Hats.

2500 new SAILOR HATS, in black satin straw, fine tuscan, Italian straw, at the fire sale.

86, King-street,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

New Sailor Hats
New Sailor Hats
New Sailor Hats.

2500 new SAILOR HATS, in black satin straw, fine tuscan, Italian straw, at the fire sale.

86, King-street,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

Mohair Dresses
Mohair Dresses
Mohair Dresses.

5000 fashionable MOHAIR DRESSES, at 3s 9d the dress, 12 yards, just opened at the fire sale,

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

Mohair Dresses
Mohair Dresses
Mohair Dresses.

5000 fashionable MOHAIR DRESSES, at 3s 9d the dress, 12 yards, just opened at the fire sale.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses.

3500 fashionable SUMMER DRESSES, at 4s 9d the dress, at the sale of salvage stock.

86, King-street,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses.

3500 fashionable SUMMER DRESSES, at 4s 9d the dress, at the sale of salvage stock.

86, King-street.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses.

3500 fashionable SUMMER DRESSES, at 4s 9d the dress, at the sale of salvage stock.

86, King-street.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses
Dresses, Dresses.

3500 fashionable SUMMER DRESSES, at 4s 9d the dress, at the sale of salvage stock.

86, King-street.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS—
JUVENILE CLOTHING.

Parents and guardians, before making their purchases, cannot do better than inspect the
JUVENILE GALLERY
of COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., which will be found to contain a stock unsurpassed in Sydney in point of Neatness, Style, and Durability, while the prices are incontestably lower than charged by any establishment for a similar class of juvenile attire.

SENSATION SUITS, in plain and fancy mottons, from 13s to 20s
SENSATION SUITS, in angola tweeds, from 16s to 21s
SENSATION SUITS, in summer tweeds, from 20s to 26s
SENSATION SUITS, in fancy tweeds, from 18s to 27s
SENSATION SUITS, in blue diagonal coatings, from 25s to 31s
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, in mottons, from 12s to 16s
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, in angolas, from 16s to 20s
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, in fancy tweeds, from 14s to 21s
ZOUAVE SUITS, in fancy materials, from 12s to 20s
ZOUAVE SUITS, in blue diagonals, from 16s to 25s
TUNICS, black cloth, plain, from 10s 6d to 18s
TUNICS, black cloth, fancy braid, from 13s 6d to 24s
TUNICS, black and coloured alpaca, from 6s to 8s 6d
TUNICS, plain and fancy tweeds, from 6s 6d to 10s 6d
BOYS' WHITE AND BROWN DRILL TROUSERS, from 3s 6d to 5s
BOYS' SUMMER TWEED TROUSERS, from 3s 6d to 6s
BOYS' DOESKIN TROUSERS, from 5s to 9s
YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS, from 16s to 25s
YOUTHS' SUPERIOR SUMMER TWEED SUITS, from 25s to 36s
YOUTHS' WEST OF ENGLAND SUITS, from 33s to 48s
YOUTHS' BLACK SACS, from 13s to 23s
YOUTHS' BLACK TROUSERS, from 8s to 13s
YOUTHS' BLACK VESTS, from 3s 6d to 6s 6d
YOUTHS' DRILL TROUSERS (white and brown), from 4s 6d to 6s 6d
YOUTHS' TWEED TROUSERS, from 6s to 14s
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &c., in all the newest styles.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Juvenile Clothiers,
402, George-street.

MECHANICS BE WISE IN TIME.—Don't buy slops, or order your clothes of slop tailors.—Reflect where your suit will be after the first wash. Order of a bona fide tailor; you perhaps pay a few shillings more, but you get five times the value, to say nothing of the superior cut and style. The most unpractised eye easily detects the hideous slouching slops. Our price for a sterling suit of super black is £4 10s, good washing tweed suits £3 3s. Recollect, all thoroughly shrunk. Lower qualities if required, but not recommended. No article being cheap that is not intrinsically excellent.

HENRY HAYES and CO., Tailors, 456, George-street, near Market-street.

Note the address, as E. Pugh trades in the same name.

FLOOR CLOTHS, FLOOR CLOTHS.—Messrs. JOHN HILL and CO. have now on hand a very large and well selected stock of choice pattern floor cloths for rooms, stairs, and halls.

Australian Furnishing Warehouse, 100, King-street.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Messrs. JOHN HILL and CO. have much pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public in general that they have received ex RIFLEMAN and DUNCAN DUNBAR, from London, 100 rolls of very choice Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, direct from the best manufactories.

Australian Furnishing Warehouse, 100, King-street.

C. LEMAIRE, in returning thanks to his friends, customers, and to the public in general, for the kind support they have shown him since he has been in business, begs to inform them that he will have open the large gallery up stairs from SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, when he will have the pleasure of shewing to the public the largest, cheapest, and choicest assortment that has ever been seen in Sydney of all sorts of fancy goods, dolls, toys, games, buildings, bricks, croquet, lawn billiards, &c.; jet goods, Bohemian glassware, ring stands, jewel stands, jewel and watch boxes.

Writing desks, for children and others; also, portable ladies' companions, reticules, gilt and patent brooches; also, jet earrings; walking and talking dolls.

Walking-sticks, cricket bats and balls, and many other things too numerous to mention; also, a large variety of choice perfumery, workboxes, &c.

C. LEMAIRE, wholesale and retail toy and fancy bazaar, opposite the Market, George-street, late Iredale and Co.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for the Million, at LEMAIRE'S Toy and Fancy Bazaar, George-st.

SAVE 25 PER CENT., and make your purchases at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-st., opposite Market.

M'CARROLL, PITT-STREET.—

In a part of the town where people complain
That M'Carroll's not opened a shop,
Where they beg of the butchers, again and again,
Their present high prices to drop.

But finding it vain the appeals they have made,
The butchers charge double price still,
The people at large, so used by the trade,
Said, We'll now make appeal unto Phil.

They said, now, M'Carroll, we think it but right,
As you lead all the trade in the town,
Our numbers are great, we think that you might
Come amongst us and put prices down.

The five shops you have are from us far away,
'Tis not always we're able to reach them;
And when we cannot, then double we pay,
Now a lesson we gladly would teach them.

Only give us a shop, and put up your name,
With a list of your weekly low prices;
Let Parliament fight, but we shall be right
In electing you here at this crisis.

They are so unlike you—to enrich just a few
They grind down the poor all they can;
If we once get you here we've nothing to fear,
And we'll deal with you all to a man.

Let us share with the rest in buy of the best,
Don't leave us so wholly neglected;
Then put up your name and add to your fame,
In a place where you'll be so respected.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3½d	Spice beef ..	.. 5d
Fore ditto ditto ..	2½d	Round beef, cooked	.. 4d
By whole or half sheep.	3d	German sausage	.. 4d
Mutton chops ..	3½d	Black pudding	.. 3d
Rump steak	2d	Beef sausage ..	..1½d
Beef steak	1d	Pork ditto ..	.. 6d
Boiling beef	1d	Veal	.. 4d
Corned beef	1d	Pork	.. 6d
Best ribs of roast beef	1½d	Suet	.. 5d
Sirloin ditto	2d	Beef bones, by the whole	3d
Hind quarter beef ..	1½d	Ditto, by the piece	.. 4d
Fore quarter beef ..	1d	Ox Tongues ..	1s 3d each

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woollcomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.

S. BENNETT and CO. beg to submit, for the approval of their friends and the public, the following list of GOODS, suitable for the approaching festive season:—

The finest Souchong and Congou teas
The best Plantation and Manilla coffee
Ripps' and Taylor's cocoa and chocolate
Mauritius and refined sugars
Fruits, preserved in brandy and syrup
Captain White's oriental pickle and curry paste
Cocks', Reading, Lazenby's, Harvey's, and Soyer's relish sauces
Raspberry, Strawberry, Red and Black currant jams
Potted ham, beef, tongue, and Strasburg Anchovy and herring paste
Fruits in every variety and finest quality
York hams, Wiltshire bacon and cheese
Bologna and Oxford sausage, Russian caviare
Curried pheasant and preserved game
Fresh fish in tins, Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Whitebait, Herrings, Mackerel, and Findon haddock; and a great variety of all kinds of goods for Christmas cheer.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BOTTLED BEERS.

S. BENNETT and CO. have always on hand an assorted stock of the choicest
WINES AND SPIRITS,
which they can offer to
Private families
in packages of 1 dozen and upwards, comprising—
Pale dinner sherries
Amontillado, rich Gonzalez, and golden sherry
Port of choice quality. Also,
Red and white colonial wines, of old vintages, hock, sauterne, and claret
BOTTLED BEERS.—Allsopp's, Tennent's, and Ind Coope's pale ale
Guinness's, Byass's, Barclay's, and Truman's stout, in quarts and pints
BRANDY.—Best old cognac, dark and pale
RUM, West India, 10 to 30 o.p.
WHISKY, Glenlivet, and old Islay; ditto Dublin LL.
GIN and Geneva, in cases and draught.
Wines of every quality and description, in wood, at moderate prices, and suitable for the season, forwarded in packages of two gallons and upwards.

482, George-street.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, or PICNICS.
1 dozen assorted cases Wines, containing
Champagne
Claret
Port
Sherry.
S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The undersigned beg to call special attention to the reduced prices of their choice stock of WINES and SPIRITS, which must be positively cleared off by the end of the month. viz.—
Port—Finest old fruity, and tawny wine, 32s to 45s per dozen
Sherry—Very fine dry Amontillado, 48s ditto
Excellent rich and pale dinner wines, 28s to 36s ditto
Champagne—Moet's, fine sparkling, 48s ditto
Brandy—Superior old cognac (1858), 50s ditto
Whisky—Stewart's fine Scotch, 30s ditto
Rum—Fine old West India, choice, 32s 6d ditto
Geneva—Key brand, large quantities, 36s 6d per case
Ales—Superior Burton ales, London-bottled, 10s per dozen
Stout—Superior Dublin and London porter, 9s 6d ditto
Orders by post will receive prompt attention.
PHILLIPS, BROTHERS, 167, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Union Bank.

LUBIN'S splendid ESSENCES for the Handkerchief, ex Damascus.

Musk	Forget-Me-Not
Rose geranium	Heliotrope
Honeymoon	Jasmin
Love me Dear	Reseda
True Love	Essence bouquet
Verbena	Violet
Acacia	Ambrosia
Frangipani	&c. &c. &c.

S. H. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

JOHN BRADY, 576, George-street, has on SALE—
Phillippe and Canaud's sardines, halves and quarters
Best Cape and Kleme raisins
Currants, in barrels
Crosse and Blackwell's oil stores, just landed
Washing soda, in small casks
Whiting, in ditto
Scented hair oil
Borwick's baking powder
Fine and coarse salt, 8s. Ube ditto
Sugars, ration to white crystals
Choice congou teas, in chests, halves, and boxes.

JUST LANDED, ex Damascus.—A large and beautiful assortment of meerschaum pipes of the newest designs. Also,
A variety of fancy goods comprising—
Cavendish cutters
Fuzee boxes, varied designs
Tobacco jars, &c.
J. M. LEIGH and CO., 284, George-street.

BOILED and RAW OIL, Turpentine, Colza Oil, White Lead, Red Lead, &c., &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, Navy Oakum, Sheathing Felt, Stockholm Pitch and Tar, Turps, Oils, Paints, &c., &c.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT—2000 Bushels for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, fresh and sweet, now landing ex Mary and Edith, direct from San Francisco, and for SALE, viz.—
50 tons "Golden Gate," in quarter sacks
65 tons "National Mills," in half sacks.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, for SALE.—
Bowman's superfine silk-dressed
Pavy's and Prescott's ditto ditto
Hart's silk-dressed households and seconds.
Also,
Californian, in half and quarter sacks.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Now landing.
Beaby and Dunstan's superfine
Ditto, household
Steven's superfine
Dunn's ditto
Allen's ditto.
Also,
Adelaide Wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
First-class Henry rifle, aperture sights, case and fittings complete
Ditto Whitworth ditto, ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto Bolle and Sheath's Enfield
Second class military Henry rifle, plain sights.
These guns are well known to Volunteers as superior weapons. Will be sold cheap.
M. M. CAMPBELL, 239, Sussex-street.

KEROSENE OIL on SALE by the undersigned.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

CHINA OIL on SALE by ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE Oil, Colza Oil, Linseed Raw and Boiled Oil, Ash Oars. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, Sheet Zinc, Tin plates, Collins' Axes, Rock Salt. Wright's Wharf.

KEROSENE OIL. Comet and Comet's brands. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a cargo of COAL, 402 tons. Apply to JAMES MERRIMAN, Osborne House Miller's-point.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—3000 bushels, just landed, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—J. and W. Macarthur's superior White, Red, and Muscat WINES on SALE by R. HUTCHINSON, 163, Pitt-street.

MARTELL'S Dark Brandy, hogsheads and quarter-casks: Taylor's cheese; Redgate's hams and bacon.
E. CHAPMAN and CO.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, in first-rate condition, for SALE, by the undersigned.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

SUGAR CANE PLANTS.—For Sale, 4000 Java Sugar Cane Plants. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

CIGARS.—Manilla Havannas, just landed. LORIMER, BARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

KEILLER'S CONFECTIONS, now landing. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES, in case and bulk. S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET BALTIC DEALS, flooring, lining, &c.; American clear pine, shelving, G and T flooring, doors, sashes, casements, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c., at reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street; branch yard, Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet, Morewood's tiles, Iron brand; guttering, piping, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be the best, cheapest, most simple, and most durable sewing machines in the world; prices from £14 to £35.
STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street.

STEAM-ENGINE.—For SALE, one 11-inch cylinder steam-engine, with Cornish boiler.
J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

VEHICLES,
HARNESS,
On SALE at our Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, the following English, Colonial, and American built vehicles (new and second-hand:—
4 seated brougham, price £75
Mail phaeton, by Kesterton, Long Acre, London (superior vehicle), £100
4 wheeled cocktail, very light, £65
Ditto no-top driving phaeton, ditto, £60
Ditto ditto, ditto, £45
Ditto ditto, ditto, £40
A handsome driving phaeton, new style, to carry eight, £90
Second-hand dogcart, £25
Ditto ditto, and harness, £28
Ditto ditto, ditto, £40
A new dogcart, by Stacey, Nottingham, £63
Several gigs, from £20 to £30
Second-hand cab-phaeton, £20
Best American top buggies, £55 to £60
Ditto ditto no-top ditto, £35 to £40
Ditto ditto tilburys, £35
Ditto ditto express waggons, £35
Colonial-built ditto ditto, £30
Also,
American buggy harness, from £4 to £8
English ditto ditto, £6 to £12
Ditto gig harness, £6 to £13
Ditto carriage harness, £20 to £30
Stage and shifting ditto, £12 to £14
Wool mats
Rush collars
Holly and gut whips
Enamelled leather hides (best American).
BURT and CO.

FOR SALE, DOGCART. Apply JOHN R. BAKER, 126, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a quiet bay MARE, useful for driving or riding. E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

FOR SALE, two pairs Buggy HORSES, £25 the pair. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts.

NEWPORT-Pagnel CART, £15; also superior Spring-cart. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts.

SECOND-HAND Gig and Cart HARNESS, cheap

SALES BY AUCTION.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture.
At the Residence of Signor Cutolo, 110, Phillip-street.

Brilliant-toned Full Grand Pianoforte by Erard, manufactured expressly for Signor Cutolo
Ditto ditto Semi-Grand, by Pleyel
Ditto ditto Cottage, by Ascher
Handsome Drawing-room Suite
Elaborately-carved Loo Table, the handsomest in the Colony
Large and Massive Gilt Pier Glasses
Marble-top chiffoniere, with glass back and doors
Brussels Carpets and Rugs
Brass Curtain Poles, with Curtains complete
Valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings
Two handsome Sculptors Marble Pedestals, on which stand two elegant and highly-finished Sculptured Marble Statuettes, representing "The Rape of the Sabines," and "Hebe," under large glass shades, and standing, with the pedestals, about 6 feet high.
Occasional Tables and Whatnots
Substantial Dining and Parlour Furniture
Spanish Mahogany Wardrobe, with glass doors
Very good Chests of Drawers
Modern-shaped Marble-top Washstands, with handsome China Sets, &c
Marble-top Toilet Tables and Glasses, with patent screws
Magnificent Four-post Brass Tube Bedstead, with Bedding
Four-post Tube and Solid Iron Bedsteads, Hair Mattress, &c.
Hall Furniture, Oilcloth, Stair Carpet, and Rods
Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets
Cooking Stove
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Signor Cutolo (who is leaving the colony), to sell by auction, at his residence, 110, Phillip-street, THIS DAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his very superior household furniture and effects, selected with great taste from the best houses in the colony.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Catalogues and cards to view are now ready, and can be had at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

Preliminary Notice.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Rev. M. Innes to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 33, Prince-street, on WEDNESDAY next, December 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects.
N B.—Particulars in future issues.

THIS DAY, December 16th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Stores of Messrs. Leverrier, Carsler, and Co., George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

To Furniture Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.

Very handsome Pier Glasses, 10 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in.
Elegant Bronze Statuary and Vases
Ormulu and Bronze Clocks
Gilt Chairs, Vases
Saloon Rifles and Pistols
Elegant Drawing-room Suites
Eau de Cologne Magic Lanterns
Garden Seats, Kerosene Lamps
Sperm Candles
Barrel Organs
Garden Suites
Lithographs, Photographs, and a variety of Sundries, suitable for Christmas presents.

For Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Leverrier, Carsler, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Store, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, December 17th, at 10 o'clock sharp.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

In Several Intestate Estates.

19 Boxes Clothing and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, December 17th, at 10 o'clock precisely.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable Library.

By order of the executors of the late Robert Woodhouse, Esq.

☞ Removed to the Auction Rooms for the convenience of Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, December 17th, at 10 o'clock,
A well-assorted and valuable library.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, December 17th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

By order of the Official Assignee in various Insolvent Estates.

Superb Gold Hunting Lever Watch, by Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell
Gold Open-face Watch, by same makers
Elegant Gold Hunting Lever Watch, by Flavelle, Brothers
Beautiful Lady's Gold Watch and Chain, same makers
Open-face Gold Lever, by Dent, London
Gold Chronometer
Three Diamond Rings, Five Silver Watches
Four Gold Albertz, Three Chains
Studs, Brooches, Pins, Silver Plate
Ship's Chronometer, Theodolite
Surveyor's Chains, Medical Books
Photographic Camera and Apparatus, by Ross
Westley Richard's Breech-loading Rifle and Cartridges, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, December 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Rifleman, Captain Norris, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
O in diamond.
One case containing one superb Walnutwood Pianoforte, manufactured by John Brinsmead.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, December 17th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Useful Household Furniture and Effects
Large China Dinner Service
Handsome Breakfast Set
Electro-plated Ware, Glass, Ornaments
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte
Ladies' Wardrobe, Chest Drawers
Large Persian Carpet
Handsome Bookcase, with wings
Four-post Tubular Iron Bedstead, 7 feet x 6 feet 6 inches
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Blankets
Pier Glass; Large Dining Table, with leaves
Drawing-room Suite, covered in green damask
Cornices and Curtains
Kitchen Utensils, Cooking Stove
Two Single and one Double Gun
Revolver and Case, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, December 17th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, December 19th, at 10 o'clock precisely.

On the Premises, Cleveland-street, Redfern, near the Railway Bridge, and directly opposite St. Paul's Schoolroom.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Useful Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Dining-room Furniture, Telescope Dining-tables, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Couch, &c.; Pier Glass, Engravings, Feather Bed, Shower Bath, Pistol-ware, Glass, China, Iron Bedstead, and Sundries.
The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, December 19th, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Balmain. Balmain.
At Darling-street, Balmain, close to the Grafton Ferry Wharf.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. George Turner to sell by auction, at his residence, Darling-street, Balmain, on MONDAY, December 19th, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of a superior dining-room suite, covered in morocco; dining-table, pier glass, Brussels carpets, library table, office desks, cooking stove, kitchen utensils, iron bedsteads and bedding, wardrobe, chest of drawers, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, December 20th, at 11 o'clock.
At the residence of Mrs. Foss, 146, Phillip-street.

To Parties Furnishing.
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. A. Foss to sell by auction, at her residence, on TUESDAY, December 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her superior household furniture and effects (prior to her departure for Europe, per Royal Mail steamer).
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, December 21st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Warehouse of Mr. Baldwin, Hunter-street.

To Connoisseurs, Carvers and Gilders, and others.

Valuable Oil Paintings
Choice Engravings
Gilt Mouldings
Shop Fixtures, Tools of Trade, &c.

In consequence of Mr. Baldwin's intention to remove into George-street, and go into the Photographic line.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Hunter-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 16th December, 1864.

Joshua Joseph and Sons' Boots and Shoes.

Just landed ex Damascus.
To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers
To Shippers
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th December, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
50 trunks of Joshua Joseph and Sons' boot and shoes, just landed ex Damascus, viz.:—
Ladies' kid S. S. boot, ch., M.H., 2 rows buttons
Ditto kid S. S. boots, ch., M.H.
Ditto imitation kid S. S. boots, ch., M.H.
Ditto French cashmere S. S. boots, ch., M.H., 2 rows buttons
Ditto French cashmere S. S. boots, ch., M.H.
Ditto French cashmere S. S. boots, ch.
Ditto French cashmere S. S. boots, black soles, maids' ditto 2 and 3
Ditto French cashmere S. S. boots, patent
Ditto French cashmere S. S. boots, M.H.
Ditto French lastings S. S. boots
Ditto kid S. S. boots, ch., M.H., rivetted
Ditto cashmere S. S. boots, patent M.H., rivetted, brass rivets.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Kerosene Oil, Kerosene Oil, Kerosene Oil.

FRIDAY, 16th December, 1864.

470 CASES DEVOE'S PURE KEROSENE OIL.
470 CASES DEVOE'S PURE KEROSENE OIL.
470 CASES DEVOE'S PURE KEROSENE OIL.

To Oilmen, Buyers of Kerosene Lamps
Shippers, Country Buyers
Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Just landed ex Lightfoot,
470 cases Devoe's pure kerosene oil (packed in Devoe's patent cans), far superior to any other.

*** Samples now on view at the Rooms.
☞ In lots to suit purchasers.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 16th December, 1864.

Extensive, highly important, and positive sale of
KEROSENE LAMPS
Ditto CHIMNEYS
Ditto GLOBES
Ditto CHANDELIERS
Ditto WICKS
PORCELAIN SHADES
PAPER SHADES, &c.

Now landing, ex Lightfoot.

To Lamp Manufacturers
To Oilmen
To Country Buyers, and others.
Just landed, ex Lightfoot.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
55 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.:—
KEROSENE LAMPS (various descriptions)
Ditto CHANDELIERS
Ditto GLOBES
Ditto CHIMNEYS
Porcelain shades, paper shades, &c., &c.
☞ The Auctioneer in directing the attention to this highly important sale, would beg to remind the trade and others, that the entire shipment of kerosene lamps, &c., will be positively sold without the least reserve, and therefore, requests a punctual attendance to the time advertised.
*** The invoice has been made with a due regard to the wants of this colony, to combine elegance and style with durability, and all the new improvements will be found to be concentrated in the extensive and beautiful variety of patterns now offered for public competition.
☞ Samples on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 20th December, 1864, at 11,
700 packages of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Detailed particulars will be advertised.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

To Fancy Dealers
To Bazaar Proprietors, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of fancy goods, comprising
Ladies' necessaries, religious pictures
Pictures in frames, plate powder
Billiards and dominoes, toothpicks
Necklaces and bracelets
Hair, tooth, and nail brushes
Busts of eminent men, playing cards
Ladies' companions
Cigarette rollers, draught boards
Antique cups, fancy boxes
Rattles and trumpets, fighting men
Bones and wood mirrors, steamers
Inkstands, slates, and slate pencils, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 19th December.

Beautifully Bound and Illustrated Books, suitable for Christmas Presents.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Beautifully bound and illustrated books, suitable for the present season.

Important to Drapers, Slop Sellers, and others.
At the Stores of Messrs. Smith and Etheredge, Bank-court, King-street.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Without the slightest reserve.
21 Cases New and Seasonable Slops, Woollens, Shirts, &c.

MR. ALEXANDER GRANT has received instructions from Messrs. Smith and Etheredge to sell by auction, at their Stores, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without any reserve,
21 cases, containing men's, boys', and youths' new and seasonable summer clothing, fancy trousers, mohleus, doeskins, cottonade, longcloths, regatta, and Scotch tweed shirts; hosiery, fancy ties, braces, hats, &c.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Continuation of Sale.

At the Stores of Messrs. Smith and Etheredge, Bank-court, King-street.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 16th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.

MR. ALEXANDER GRANT requests the particular attention of the trade to his continuation sale, THIS DAY, when the balances of broken packages ex William Cole, Rifleman, and Damascus not yet disposed of will be quitted without the slightest reserve, so that accounts may be closed for the outgoing mail.
Punctual attendance at advertised time is particularly requested.

Important Sale of Saddlery, Stationery, &c.

MONDAY, December 19th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, MONDAY, December 19th, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of saddlery, stationery, fancy goods, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Unreserved Auction Sale of
CHRISTMAS WINES.
A few Parcels of
Choice Sherries.

For Sale to clear out Stock before Christmas.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 19th December.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Connoisseurs, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 19th December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The following small parcels of choice sherry, without reserve.
W 903—23 quarter-casks sherry
A 976—1 ditto Burdon's V.V.P. sherry
E 946—2 ditto Gonzales's grape V.P. sherry
I 25—15 ditto ditto treble diamond ditto
OS over SL—2 pipes choice Amontillado ditto
P 972—1 hogshead Garney's fine sherry
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto
Anchor—3 quarter-casks Amontillado.
Also,
Various parcels of spirits, beer, &c., to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
800 Bags
Chilian Flour.
Ex Gravina, from Valparaiso.

For Sale by Auction, at Macnamara's Wharf.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at Macnamara's Wharf, on MONDAY, 19th December, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp,
Ex Gravina,
About 800 bags Chilian flour,
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

The Entire Cargo of the Cathay, from Foo Chow Foo, just arrived, with
4000 Packages
CHOICE NEW TEAS.
Selected expressly to order for this market.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 20th December,

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions, from the importers, Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 20th December, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of superior counter teas just arrived ex Cathay, from Foochow.
Further particulars will appear in to-morrow's issue.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Large and Important Clearance Sale, embracing about 3000 Bags.

TUESDAY, 20th December.

To close accounts.
To Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, &c.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 20th December, at 11 o'clock,
About 3000 bags Mauritius sugar, various qualities, to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

1000 Cases Oilmen's Stores.

Crosse and Blackwell, and other favourite brands.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 20th December.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 20th December, at 11 o'clock,
1000 cases oilmen's stores from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and other favourite houses.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 19th December.

The Remainder of the Cargo ex Alexander Baring, from Moulmein.

MOULMEIN RICE.
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.
To Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, Grocers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from W. H. Eldred, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the cargo of best dressed Moulmein table rice,
Ex Alexander Baring.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 21st December.

139 Packages.
Homan and Co., Dawson and Son, Turner, Brothers, and Hyde, and Hollis and Son's manufacture.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
139 packages boots and shoes.
All new and seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT
To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

AMERICAN LUMBER.
The Entire Cargo of the Lightfoot, just arrived from New York.
PITCH PINE FLOORING
CLEAR WHITE PINE
MERCHANTABLE SHELVING and FLOORING
MERCHANTABLE HALF-INCH, T. and G.
SPRUCE FLOORING
DOORS, SASHES, &c.

Auction Sale on the Grafton Wharf,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Macdonald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of superior American dressed lumber, as above.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Damaged Cloaks.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Westburn, ——, master, from London.

FRIDAY, 16th, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th, at 10 o'clock,
MM 20—1 case containing
9 round and oval clocks, damaged
14 oval bronze gilt, ditto
6 black and oval fancy, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

Manufactured expressly for this market by Bostock and Co.

TUESDAY, 20th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 20th,
60 trunks boots and shoes, manufactured expressly for this market by Bostock and Co.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Duncan Dunbar, Damascus, and Blackwall.

THIS DAY, 16th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments seasonable drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c.
Terms, liberal.

Rich Trimmed Millinery Bonnets
Panama Hats, trimmed.

THIS DAY, Friday, 16th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 cases rich trimmed millinery bonnets
1 ditto panama hats, trimmed.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

Now landing ex Duncan Dunbar and Damascus.
J. Joseph and Sons
Jackson and Sons
A. and W. Flavius
Clarke, Brothers.

TUESDAY, 20th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 20th,
110 packages boots and shoes, from the above favourite manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

On FRIDAY, December 16th, at 11 o'clock.

7 Casks Handsome Dinner Services.
From the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works.

To Private Families, Earthenware Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, December 16, at 11 o'clock, viz.,
B over K W,
7 casks handsome porcelain dinner services.
Also,
1 cask butters and stands
1 ditto covered jugs.
Terms at sale.

Flour.
American Barrel Flour.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Rifleman, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.
447 Barrels.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

To Millers, Bakers, Confectioners, Pastrycooks, and others.
First lot to be offered.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
E,
Shelby Center Mills, Hiram Smith's double extra,
139 barrels flour, much damaged
308 ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Flour.

THIS DAY.

To Millers, Bakers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Second lot to be offered,
41 bags Adelaide fine flour, Giles and Smith's brand.
Terms at sale.

Muscatel Raisins
Jordan Almonds
Patras Currants
Cheese Raisins.

Now landing in time for Christmas.
Ex La Hogue.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
160 boxes finest layer muscatels
40 quarter-boxes ditto ditto
24 barrels best Patras currants
5 cases Jordan almonds
10 barrels Cheese raisins
10 kegs French prunes.
Terms at sale.

Sugar, in Small Bags.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

Important to Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers, the Town Trade, and others.

To close a Consignment.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
1271 small bags sugar, various qualities from ration to good counter.
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 tons finest white mill-dressed Java table rice, in small bags.
Terms at sale.

Seidlitz Powders
Raspberry Vinegar.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cases seidlitz powders
25 cases raspberry vinegar.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

FRIDAY, 16th instant.

To Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade.

For sale without reserve.
To close the balance of a cargo.

Fine White Counter
Ditto ditto Crystal
Ditto Yellow Counter.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
No. 1—99 bags fine white counter
2—69 ditto white crystal
3—154 ditto ditto ditto
4—20 ditto fine yellow counter
12—118 ditto ditto ditto crystal.
Terms at sale.

Cheese.
A New Shipment in sound condition.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 cases Akerman's Cheddar cheese.
Terms at sale.

Figs.

THIS DAY.

A splendid sample, now landing.

To Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others.
Ex Melrose.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
6 cases colected Bloom figs.
Terms at sale.

Candied Peel.

Volckman's, in the.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY at 11,
5 cases Volckman's candied peel, each case containing 10 the lemon, 3 the orange, 2 the citron.
Terms at sale.

Candied Peel.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

To Grocers, Confectioners, and others.

A new shipment.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cases Batger's candied peel, 7lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

Tartaric Acid.

THIS DAY.

To Sodawater and Lemonade Makers, Druggists, Storekeepers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
5 cases powdered tart. acid, each 4 jars.
Terms at sale

Lime Juice.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

To Ship Store Dealers, Grocers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
27 jars lime juice.
Terms at sale.

Wax Vestas.

FRIDAY, 16th instant.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 cases round plaid wax vestas, each 12 gross.
Terms at sale.

Hill and Co.'s Oilmen's Stores.
Now landing, ex Melrose.

THIS DAY.

Attractive notice to the wholesale and retail trade, Merchants, Shippers, and others.
Pint Pickles
Jams, Sauces
Marmalade Fruits
Salad Oil.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Melrose,
An invoice of Hill and Co.'s oilmen's stores, comprising
100 cases assorted pint pickles
25 ditto 1-lb. jams
24 ditto quart table vinegar
50 ditto bottled fruits
11 ditto ½-pint sauces
10 ditto 1-lb. marmalade
5 ditto 2-lb. ditto
25 ditto ½-pints salad oil
Assortment of FRUITS—4 gooseberries, 2 damson, 1 raspberry, 3 currants and ditto, 3 red ditto, 4 black ditto, 3 red plums, 4 cherries
Assortment of PICKLES—12 mixed, 6 onions, 3 walnuts and piccalilly, 3 beans, 3 cauliflowers, 3 chow chow.
Terms at sale.

Adelaide Hay.
On Campbell's Wharf.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

To Hay and Corn Dealers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.
Without reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Frowning Beauty,
26 tons prime Adelaide oaten hay.
Terms at sale.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

Sugars of every class, in small bags, for Unreserved Sale.
Entire Cargo of LA REINE, from Bourbon, just arrived with the first of the New Crop.
Good Brown Ration
Medium Counter
Fine Yellow ditto.

TUESDAY, 20th December.

Important Preliminary Notice to Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and the Trade generally.
The auctioneers have much pleasure in announcing to the trade of Sydney the arrival of the first of the New Crop of Sugar from Bourbon by this vessel; her cargo was specially selected by Mons. Joubert, who proceeded to the Island for that purpose, and by his thorough knowledge of what is wanted here, and his extensive acquaintance amongst his countrymen at L'Ile Bourbon, has had unusual facilities afforded him for procuring the very best and choicest sugars from the largest and most celebrated plantations. Buyers may purchase with every confidence, the sale being without reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Henriques, Joubert, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
The cargo of Bourbon sugars ex La Reine.
Detailed particulars will appear To-morrow.
Samples on view at the Rooms on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
For Unreserved Sale, as usual.

WEDNESDAY, 21st December.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.
Ex La Hogue.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
143 trunks men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, all seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

TOLLS.

Mudbank and Cook's River Road.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 19th December.

FE. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the Trustees to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 19th December, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely, at the TOLL BAR, WATERLOO,
THE LEASE, for twelve months (from 1st January to 31st December, 1865), of the
MUDBANK AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD
TOLL-BAR,
situated near Hayes' wool-washing establishment, Botany Road.
Terms and conditions at sale.

POSTPONED TO MONDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES.

PHILLIP-STREET.
SHOP and DWELLING No. 163, next to WENTWORTH-PLACE.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
TWO COTTAGES, Nos. 340 and 342, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, a few doors SOUTH from BATHURST-STREET.

Title, unquestionable. Full particulars of which may be obtained from JOHN DAWSON, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, MONDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
The following well-known city properties:—

PHILLIP-STREET.
LOT 1.—ALL THAT ALLOTMENT of LAND having 20 feet 6 inches frontage to the west side of PHILLIP-STREET, adjoining Wentworth-place, with a depth of about 94 feet, being lot 18 of section 40, as per city plan, upon which are erected three BRICK-BUILT PREMISES, No. 163, Phillip-street, known as MAXFIELD'S GROCERY STORE, containing shop, 4 rooms, and shed, with good yard, &c., at the rear.
The rental of this lot is 30s. per week.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
LOT 2.—ALL THAT ALLOTMENT of LAND having 45¼ FEET frontage to the EAST SIDE of CASTLEREAGH-STREET, near Bathurst-street, with a depth of about 73 feet, being lot 20 of section 14, as per plan of the city, upon which are erected TWO NEAT COTTAGES, Nos. 340 and 342, containing each verandah, 2 rooms and kitchen, with good yards, &c., at the rear.
They are now let at the respective rentals of 12s. and 11s. per week.

☞ Parties in search of really good investments in the leading thoroughfares of the city are particularly requested to inspect the above, as they will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above date.

Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PICK OF BURWOOD.

4 VALUABLE VILLA SITES, adjoining GEOGAN'S 30 ACRE GRANT, lately purchased by FREDERICK TOOTH, ESQ., and immediately opposite the RESIDENCE and GROUNDS of JOHN ROW, ESQ.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
FOUR SPLENDID VILLA SITES, being portions of Lots A, D, and H of LUCAS' SUBDIVISION of the CHELTENHAM ESTATE, BURWOOD, containing from 1 acre to 3 acres each, and having extensive frontages to CHELTENHAM ROAD.

The position of these sites is without exception the choicest in this DELIGHTFUL and PICTURESQUE SUBURB, commanding extensive views of the PARRAMATTA RIVER and the SURROUNDING COUNTRY.
They are surrounded by FIRST-CLASS PROPERTIES, and are within ten minutes' walk of the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.

COOGEE.
MADDEN'S CELEBRATED MARKET GARDEN, 4 acres and 11 perches, adjoining the property of WILLIAM LONG, Esq., and close to BISHOPSCOURT and COOGEE PARK, the estate of John Thompson, Esq.

WAVERLEY,
Building Allotments near the Catholic Church, and fronting William-street, Vickery-street, and the Cooges Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
MADDEN'S MARKET GARDEN, containing 4 acres and 11 perches, being lot 51 as per Government plan of Coogee, on the main road to Coogee Bay.
With the exception of a small portion, which is elevated, and was reserved as a site for a house, the whole has been in cultivation as a market garden.

WAVERLEY.
Twelve valuable allotments, fronting the Cooges Road, William and Vickery streets, opposite the Charing Cross Hotel.

☞ This will be a peremptory sale, and special attention is directed to it.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

Two beautifully situated VILLA SITES, fronting the PARRAMATTA RIVER, near Looking-glass Point, Gladesville.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that BLOCK OF LAND, containing by admeasurement 2 acres 3 roods and 38 perches, being lots 67 and 68 as per plan of GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER, having 258 feet frontage to WHARF ROAD, and extending back to the PARRAMATTA RIVER.

LOT 2.—All that BLOCK OF LAND, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 25 perches, being lots 73 as per plan of GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER, having 132 feet frontage to BAY VIEW TERRACE, and 382 feet to CLARE-STREET extending to the PARRAMATTA RIVER.

☞ These VALUABLE SITES are only a few yards from the Steamers' Wharf, and have extensive frontage to the PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BURWOOD ESTATE.

BLOCK OF LAND, BURWOOD-STREET, adjoining BURWOOD HOUSE and GROUNDS.

LAND EAST SIDE OF RIVER VIEW TERRACE, extending from the RAILWAY to within a short distance of the PARRAMATTA ROAD.

Without Reserve,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—BLOCK of LAND, being lots 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, of section 2, as per plan of the BURWOOD ESTATE, having 200 feet frontage to BURWOOD-STREET, with a depth of 100 feet.
This Beautiful SITE is situated immediately at the rear of BURWOOD HOUSE and GROUNDS, and only five minutes' walk from the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
LOT 2.—All that parcel of land, commencing at a point on the EASTERN BOUNDARY of RIVER VIEW TERRACE, distant from the northern boundary of the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY 1200 feet north, and bounded on the west by the said RIVER VIEW TERRACE, being a line bearing northerly 1200 feet, thence by a line bearing east 2 feet to a line of fence dividing said property from land belonging to — EDROP, on the east by the said line of fence bearing southerly 1200 feet, thence by a line bearing west 2 feet to the point of commencement.
This is a strip of land reserved between RIVER VIEW TERRACE and the properties of Messrs. T. W. SMART EDROP, and others.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Capitalists, Bankers, Proprietors of Assurance Offices, and others.

IMPORTANT SALE IN THE CITY OF BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND,
Of property, at present in the occupation of the Government, as the
QUEENSLAND TREASURY.
Position about the best in the city; aspect perfect—the corner pointing about N.E.; elevation, very good; situation at the junction of Queen and George streets—the two best streets in the city.
The fine building of the Bank of New South Wales (now going up) occupies the diagonal corner.
The Queensland Bank occupies another, and the Barrack Ground, where, it is stated, the Government are about erecting public buildings to the amount of
£80,000 to £100,000,
occupies the remaining corner.
It is in the immediate neighbourhood (about 100 yards) of the
BRIDGE,
And also of the
TOWN HALL.
Both now in the course of erection.
The building has a frontage in Queen-street of 33 feet, more or less; and in George-street of 40 feet, more or less, and covers the whole surface. It consists of a ground floor, 1st and 2nd floor, and is surmounted by an observatory, from which a panoramic view of the whole of the old town of Brisbane is obtained.
It is without doubt the most valuable spot, for its size, in the colony.
Terms—One-quarter cash; one-quarter bill at three months, and one-half may remain on mortgage.
If not sold previously by private contract, a sale will take at Mr. Davidson's Auction Mart, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 21st December.
Possession given February the 1st, 1865.

MELBOURNE,

WEDNESDAY, 28th December, 1864.
At noon.

LUKEY and RIMMER will sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, the Hall of Commerce,
The powerful screw steamer,
KERRA,

THE BANK RETURN OF THIS WEEK.

(From the Economist October 22.)

THE return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday evening last is a very remarkable one, and well deserves a careful study. The payment of the dividends has intervened between this account and the last, and this is always unfavourable to the banking reserve, because a considerable amount goes in notes to the humbler classes, who do not keep banking accounts. The circulation outside the Bank increases, and the Bank reserve is diminished often to the extent of a million. Now, there has been only the most trifling diminution of the banking reserve (only £19,420), and no increase in the active circulation worth attention. Let us consider why such has been the case.

The first reason we believe to be the great dearness of money. On the 5th of October—last Wednesday fortnight—the Bank account showed a diminution of £1,236,503 in the reserve notes and coin, in consequence of the usual payment of salaries, &c., at the close of the quarter. These, like the dividends, go out to the non-banking classes, who have no deposit accounts, and gradually return as they make their payments to their tradespeople and other creditors who have banking accounts. This exceptional issue has now returned to the Bank. The higher the value of money, the quicker it tends to return. Everybody who has money does not let it sleep; perhaps, indeed, the clerk does not pay his tradespeople quicker; but as soon as a tradesman gets money when it is so valuable, he hastens to make use of it—he sends it to his banker, his banker directly or indirectly sends it to the Bank of England. There is no expedient for contracting the active circulation like giving people a good bonus for bringing the notes home. Some part even of the dividend issue may have been brought back by this potent cause, and, at all events, the exceptional issue at the end of the quarter has now been brought back.

This cause is an action of the public, not an action of the bank; but the return itself, however, shows that the bank by no means has been idle.

First. They have decreased their other securities, their loans, more than £2,000,000. This is natural when the loans given at the close of the quarter are paid back, but in the present peculiar state of the discount market, we could not feel certain beforehand either that these loans would not be renewed, or that they would not be replaced by other loans. It is very satisfactory to find that so much has been repaid, and that the public have not pressed for other accommodation to replace it.

Secondly. The Bank has sold or borrowed on securities to a large extent:—

On the 5th of October, Government securities were		£10,592,635
" 19th	" " "	9,370,219
Diminution in a fortnight	... ...	£1,020,816

There is some doubt whether the reduction in the Government securities or in the private securities strengthens the Bank reserve immediately. But there can be no doubt that both operations augment the command of the Bank of England over the market. They strengthen its means of lending, and give it an option whether it will lend or not. They give the Bank an additional control over the value of money even if—which is a moot point,—they do not actually bring in more notes.

On the whole, this week has had a favourable effect upon the money market. People's minds are calmer, and though no wise man believes that the pressure at an end, few expect now to see actual and wild panic. The failures in Brazil are expected to have a greater effect on the continent than here, though every shock to credit is felt here in some measure. The drain of bullion to India is stayed with singular completeness. The Council of India, who lately had many times more applications for bills on India than they had bills to grant, this week actually could not sell their bills. We have, according to a phrase we have heard used, discounted November, and so may, perhaps, look forward to that dismal month with less apprehension than some weeks since would have been reasonable.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

MESSRS A. MOORE AND CO.—At 110, Phillip-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Marble Statuettes, Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. F. R. LARKIN.—At the Railway Station, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

MESSRS. W. H. MACKENZIE AND CO.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Depot, at 11 o'clock, Farm, and Dairy Produce, Cows, &c.

MR. J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dinner Services, Covered Jugs, &c.

MESSRS CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Clocks; at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Trimmed Bonnets, and Panama Hats.

MESSRS BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At Messrs. Leverrier, Cureller, and Co.'s Stores, at 11 o'clock, Pier Glasses, Bronze Statuary, Clocks, Vases, Drawing-room Suites, Barrel Organ, Sperm Candles, Lithographs, Photographs, &c.

MR J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at 11 o'clock, Kerosene Oil, Chimneys, Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c.

MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. TERRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged American Flour, Lime Juice, Vestas, Oilmen's Stores, Candied Peel, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Sugars, Rice, Flour, Seidlitz Powders, Raspberry Vinegar, Cheese, Figs, Tartaric Acid, &c.; on Campbell's Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Adelaide Hay.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at quarter before 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MR. JAMES GRAHAM.—At his Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Lard, Neatsfoot Oil, &c.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at the Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Butter, Bacon, Eggs, Lard, Poultry, Calves, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses,

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, Spring-carts, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Black Oil.

MR. A. GRANT.—At the Stores of Messrs. Smith and Etheridge, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Slops, Clothing, Hosiery, Brazes, Hats, &c.

MESSRS. DAVIS AND COULTER.—At their Yards, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Poultry, Pigs, Colonial Produce, &c.

MR J. WALLIS.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at the Depot, at 12 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Figs, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c; at 2 o'clock, Groceries, Oranges, Lemons, Apricots, &c.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—The council held their fortnightly meeting on the 12th instant. Present—The chairman (Mr. Joseph Kingsbury), and councillors Knight, Holland, Curtis, Bedford, Munro, Conley, and Dunlop. Minutes of proceedings of previous meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence:—The chairman stated that he had received an anonymous letter complaining of a nuisance, and as the by-laws prohibited its being entertained without a signature, he would merely lay it on the table for individual perusal. A letter from Mr Reeve, complaining of a nuisance flowing from Mr. Davies' (butcher) back yard, a matter that he previously wrote to the council about. Letter received, and Mr. Davies to be apprised that the by-laws would be strictly enforced if animals were found to be slaughtered on the premises; chairman and clerk to inspect for the purpose of further cautioning. Miscellaneous business:—Councillor Knight stated that he had examined, in company with councillors Holland and Hill, the matter referred to the committee of works respecting Marland's contract for the Enmore Road, and they concluded that he was not entitled to receive anything for extra work, and as he had, at the time of the alteration of the footpath, expressed "that it would make little or no difference." They considered £1 sufficient for the alteration. It having been moved and seconded, and unanimously carried, the amount, £1 was granted. Councillor Munro moved "That a committee of the whole council be called at some future day to receive the chairman's information expressed in his last quarterly report for the purpose of lighting with gas the municipality," councillor Curtis seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. This terminated the business, and the council separated.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—A meeting of council was held on Friday, 25th November, at half-past 7 p.m. Present:—the chairman (Mr. Charles Artlett), and councillors Alston, Gledall, Hellmrich, Taylor, Iredale, and Smith. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence read. Reports—The finance committee reported having examined certain accounts amounting to £187 10s. 6d., and recommended the same for payment; the works committee reported the formation of a drain upon the eastern side of the new Council Chambers; reports received. In order to permit the adoption of the finance report brought up this evening, the 36th standing order was suspended, on motion of the treasurer, seconded by Mr. Smith. On motion of Mr. Iredale, seconded by Mr. Smith, the finance report brought up this evening was unanimously adopted. Mr. Alston asked the chairman if contractor Cripps had been settled with for the building of the new chambers, and if said contract was completed? and if not, why not? To the first part the chairman answered in the negative; to the second: he had not been at the building, nor had he seen the architect for some weeks past; but that he would make inquiry, and report to the next meeting. The opening of tenders for palisading in front of the new chambers was postponed till next meeting, December 7th.—A meeting of council was held this evening at half-past 7. Present:—The chairman, and councillors Alston, Gledall, M'Coy, Hellmrich, Taylor, Iredale, and Smith. Minutes of preceding meeting confirmed, and correspondence read. The chairman reported the inability of council's bailiff to attend to his duties in Paddington, on account of press of business in Sydney, and that failing his sending a substitute another would be engaged. The clerk was instructed to procure new books and seals, and set what assistance he required for that purpose. The chairman was instructed to see the new chambers finished forthwith; to cause them to be cleansed; to direct the clerk to remove thereto as soon as possible; and that the landlord of the present chamber be notified of the closing of the council's tenancy. The council resolved into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering tenders for palisading to new chambers. Five tenders were opened, when a conversation as to the propriety of opening a sixth which had been sent in seven days after the advertised time. Motion—"Shall said tender be opened?"—put and negatived; thereupon M. W. Cuppaidge's tender was accepted, on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Taylor. Council resumed, and chairman reported the resolution of committee. Report adopted.

DEATH BY LIGHINING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In a case reported in the *Herald* of the 12th instant which occurred near Parramatta, it is stated that Dr. Fawcett gave it as his opinion "That the man died from apoplexy, and not from lightning, because the arms and legs of the body were found to be stiff, or rigid."

Were there a medical journal published in New South Wales, I would discuss the matter therein, as a more appropriate place; but I must appeal to an ordinary daily journal, for want of a special one.

In Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, page 736, I find as follows:—"With respect to the alleged absence of cadaverous rigidity there are many circumstances which may accelerate or retard, the accession of this state in the dead muscle. It may take place and disappear quickly, and the subject may not be seen at that particular time by the medical examiner. Sir Benjamin Brodie remarked that the body of an animal killed by electricity became, as usual, rigid after death."

Professor Taylor goes on to detail the particulars of a case which occurred in France in 1846. He states, "and in three hours after death it became the dead body perfectly rigid."

Perhaps Dr. Gwynne would favour the public with his reasons, or authorities for stating (if he really did state it) that rigidity of the limbs of a corpse denote "apoplexy" rather than "death by lightning," in a case where the other details and post mortem appearances point to the latter cause.

This may seem a trivial matter, but really all facts and established truths act and re-act on each other, and lead the way to further acquisition of truth and advance of truth.

Your obedient servant,
T. WESTROPP, surgeon.

Sydney.

P.S.—We are told the coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. JANE JACKSON are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from the residence of Mr. George Baril, Goulburn-street East, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street South and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. WILLIAM FARRELL are invited to attend his funeral; to move from St. Mary's Cathedral, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 69, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Brethren of the Australasian Holy Catholic Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph, and the Friends of our late Brother WILLIAM FARRELL, are requested to attend his funeral on THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. The procession will move from St. Mary's Cathedral. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, November 14th, applications for shares in the Australian Pastoral Investment Company will be received at the Temporary Offices, No. 70, Queen-street, Melbourne.

Abridged Prospectus
OF THE
AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL INVESTMENT COMPANY,
LIABILITY LIMITED,
To be Formed and Incorporated Under "The Companies' Statute, 1864."

PROJECTED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE BOGAN RIVER COMPANY'S STOCK AND STATIONS.

CAPITAL—£560,000, in 20,000 shares of £25 each.
(The value per share has been reduced to this amount, from £100 each, as originally proposed.)

The first issue to be limited to 8000 shares (£200,000), 4000 of which will be taken by the Bogan River Company in part payment of the purchase money; leaving 4000 shares (£100,000) available for allotment.

Deposit £1 per share, to be paid on application.
Balance in full (£24 per share), payable on the 31st March, 1865, for which the allottees will be called upon to give their promissory notes due at that date, and payable to the order of the Chairman of the Company.

Directors
The Hon. J. F. Bear, M.L.C., Chairman and Managing Director.
John Carfrae, Esq., J.P.
John L. Currie, Esq., J.P., Lara.
John Macintosh, Esq., } Of the Bogan River Company.
James Anderson, Esq., }
The Nomination of the additional Directors is deferred for the present.

General Manager of the Stations
R. J. Bloxham, Esq., of the Bogan River Company.
Who will be entitled to sit and vote as a Director, while in town.

Bankers:
The Bank of Victoria.
Solicitors:
Messrs. Bennett and Taylor.
Temporary Offices:
No. 70, Queen-street, Melbourne.

The stations of the "Bogan River Company" are situated on the Darling, Warrego, and Kuttaburra Rivers, in the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.
Estimated Area.—Licensed runs, two million acres.
Ditto.—Back country tendered for, two million acres.
Estimated grazing capacity of all the country, seven hundred and fifty thousand sheep, by moderate outlay in the extension of improvements.
Water frontages about 443 miles.
Cattle.—7000, a mixed herd of the usual sexes and ages, calves under six months given in.
Horses.—150 useful station horses.
Stores to be taken at cost prices, with carriage added. About 70 working bullocks and all the station plant, comprising wool presses, drays, carts, buggies, furniture, &c., of an estimated value of £3000, will be given in.
STOCK TO BE SOLD AND DELIVERED WITH THE STATIONS.
Delivery to be completed on or about 31st March next, when the sheep will have about six months' growth of wool.

Sheep.—200,573, of which 107,786 are ewes. The produce of about 38,000 ewes, lambed between November and February, will be given in.

Purchase Money,—200,573 sheep, at 25s. per head		£250,716	0	0
7000 cattle, at 5s per head ..		35,000	0	0
150 horses, at £10 per head		1,500	0	0
Stores, estimated amount		6,000	0	0
Total		£293,216	0	0

To be raised in the following manner:—

By share capital—of which the "Bogan River Company" take one-half ..	£200,000	0	0	
By debentures (due 1st April, 1868, secured on 150,000 sheep, and a portion of the stations—see chart) bearing 10 per cent. interest, also to be taken in part payment at par value by the "Bogan River Company"	100,000	0	0	
Total	£300,000	0	0	
From which deduct purchase money as above	293,216	0	0	
Leaving for current expenses until sales are effected	£6,784	0	0	

☞ There will be about 88,000 ewes to lamb during the first year, and, including the lambs to be given in, the first year's increase should reach to nearly 100,000.

ESTIMATED RETURNS DURING THE FIRST YEAR.

Produce available for sale—				
60,000 wethers, at say 10s.	£30,000	0	0	
15,000 ewes (culled) at 12s.	9,000	0	0	
1,000 fat cattle, at £5..	5,000	0	0	
	£44,000	0	0	
Clip of say 210,000 sheep over twelve months old, at say 4s. each gross	£42,000	0	0	
31,000 early lambs, at say 1s. 6d. each ..	2,250	0	0	
	44,250	0	0	
Total..	£88,250	0	0	
To which add—Increase of sheep during first year, say ..	95,000			
From which deduct proposed sales as above..	75,000			
Leaving a net interest of	20,000 at say 10s.	10,000	0	0
Increase of cattle first year, say	2,000			
Deduct proposed sales ..	1,000			
Leaving a net increase of	1,000 at say 40s.	2,000	0	0
Total gross returns for the first year	£100,250	0	0	
Deduct for one year's working and other expenses	£25,000	0	0	
Ditto for interest on debentures	10,000	0	0	
Ditto for casualties and contingencies ..	5,000	0	0	
	40,000	0	0	

Thus showing an estimated net return for the first year upon a paid up capital of £200,000 of.. .. .. .. £60,250 0 0

Carriage.—The last wo ol sent from stations was delivered in Melbourne (by way of Adelaide) in three weeks, at a cost of £11 15s. per ton; and an offer has been made and accepted to place the present clip on board a London ship at Victor Harbour South Australia, free of all charges, at £8 per ton. Insurance from the stations direct to London can be effected at 50s. per cent.

☞ Since the preliminary prospectus of the "Australian Pastoral Investment Company" was issued, 1000 head of the cattle have been sold at £5 5s. per head, to be delivered on the stations during December and February next. The proceeds of this sale, and any others of live stock that may be made before delivery is given, will go to the credit of the new company in the final settlement, and the number will be reckoned as part delivery from the Bogan River Company.

The full prospectus may be seen in the Melbourne daily papers for the week commencing November 14th.

Prospectuses, giving full descriptions of country, forms of application, and charts of the stations may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, No. 70, Queen-street, Melbourne; or, if required, will be forwarded by post.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favorably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned, having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors are now prepared to grant assurances on one life to the extent of £4000 (FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS).
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
October 31, 1864.

CHANGE IN THE NAME of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT, 1864, an amalgamation has taken place between THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the name of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been changed to that of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, in which name all the business of the Company will hereafter be conducted.
By order of the Board.
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
For FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
Capital subscribed..... £2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS.	
Capital paid up	£300,000
Reserve surplus fund	1,000,000
Life Department reserve	1,450,000
Balance of undivided profits.....	210,000
(Three million and fifty thousand pounds)	£3,050,000

REVENUE.	
Fire premiums	£580,000
Life premiums.....	210,000
Interest on investment	160,000
(Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds)	£950,000

The Directors in Sydney continue to issue Policies for Fire and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.
HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
131, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Sydney Branch—62, Margaret-street.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Intending assurers will please bear in mind that all polices effected before the 31st December will participate in the profits one year sooner than if taken out after that date.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE Company Limited. Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864." Head Offices, 36, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £60,000.
Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS

George King, Esq.,	R. G. Mascie, Esq.,
Charles Parbury, Esq.,	John Todd, Esq.

The Company are prepared to take marine risks on every description of insurable interest at current rates.
Losses payable at the option of the assured, either in Sydney, in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.
G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD FLOOD, Esq., chairman.

J. B. Rundle, Esq.	E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.A.
W. D. Stewart, Esq.	Moritz Baar, Esq.
John Binny, Esq.	

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
The Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street.—NEW BOOKS received per Overland Mail—
Lord Oakburn's Daughters, by the author of East Lynne, 3 vols.
The Doctor's Wife, by the author of Lady Audley's Secret, 3 vols.
Secrets in my Office, by a Bill Broker
A Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome, by Richard F. Burton, 2 vols.
Which is the Winner? or the First Gentleman of his Family, by Charles Clarke
Lindisfarne Chase, a novel, by T. A. Trollope, 3 vols.
The Wilford Family, by M. S. Crawford, 3 vols.
Fireside Travels, J. R. Lowell
Down in Tennessee and Back, by way of Richmond, by E. Kirke
A Dangerous Secret—The House in Piccadilly, by A. Thomas
Black and Gold, or the Don! the Don! A tale of the Circassian War, by Captain Paster Saunders, 3 vols.
Reuben Medlicott, or the Coming Man, by M. W. Savage
Darkest before Dawn; by the author of The Cruelest Wrong of all, 3 vols.
Captain Herbert, a sea story, 3 vols.
The Confederate Secession, by the Marquis of Lothian
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 10
Superior to Adversity, or the Romance of a Clouded Life, a novel, 2 vols.
Love's Strife with the Convent, for the Heiress of Strange Hall, by Edward Massey, 3 vols.
Number Thirty-one, a novel 2 vols.
The Master of Marton, 3 vols.
Alec, the Scrivain
Trollope's Can You Forgive Her
Lever's Luttrell of Aran
Dickens's Our Mutual Friend
Facey's Mr. Romford's Hounds
And all the leading Magazines and Reviews.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY,—Open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Subscribers can commence at any time, the subscription dating from date of entrance.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND, Vol. XI., 6s. 6d., by post, 8s. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

THE INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER—Review of Natural History, Microscopic Research, and Recreative Science, vol. 5, illustrated with plates in colours, &c., 8s 6d, by post 10s. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COOKERY BOOK, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and New Year's Gifts. A large collection of bound books suitable. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

SAXBY'S ALMANAC for 1865. Price 6d, by post 8d. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, NOW READY, containing—
Christmas in Australia
Parramatta River
Port Phillip Heads
Fishing on the Darling, and
Seven other engravings.
CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., 140, Pitt-street; or GORDON and GOTCH, George-street; and all booksellers.

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC for 1865, sheets and books, 1s each
Sunday School Class Registers for 1865, 6d. each, or 5s. per 100.
JOSEPH COOK and CO., printers, &c., 370, George-street.

THE SYDNEY NEWS, ILLUSTRATED, 2d. PRICE'S, agent, Stanley-street, Woollomooloo.

CHRISTMAS HYMN, "Hark the Herald Angels," 1s. 6d. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Pitt-street.

THE English and Australian COOKERY BOOK; price 5s. 6d.; post free, 6s 2d. H. COLE, King-st

CHOPE'S HYMNAL, as used at St. James'. HENRY COLE, bookseller, 106, King-street.

PASSENGERS from Sydney, Homeward Bound, can have a FILE of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the current year's events in New South Wales, by a remittance of £3 10s. to ALEXANDER FLOOD, Newcastle, 10th December.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—An extensive and varied selection of articles for presentation, from 6d. to 10 guineas each.
M'MAHON, next City Bank.
N.B.—Several cases best English Toys, Dolls, Games, Pole and Rocking Horses, &c., just unpacked

RIMMEL'S Perfumed ALMANAC for 1865, just landed ex Mail steamer. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, ex Duncan Dunbar.
Illustrated London News, Vol. 44, January to June 1864, folio cloth, gilt edges, 24s
All the Year Round, Vol. 11, February to August 1864, cloth, 6s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1867, 5s, by post 6s
Man and Nature, or Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action, by George P. Marsh, 8vo cloth, 18s, by post 20s
The History of Tacitus, translated into English by Alfred J. Church, M.A., and William Jackson Brodribb, M.A., with Notes and Map, 12s, by post 14s
Speculative Notes and Notes on Speculation, Ideal and Real, by D. Morier Evans, 12s, by post 14s
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo, an English translation, cloth, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Ravenshoe, by Henry Kingsley, author of Geoffry Hamlyn, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d.
Janet's Home, new edition, in one vol., 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country, new edition, 4s 6d, by post 5s 6d
England's Workshops, Visits to, described by Dr. Strauss, C. W. Quin, John Brough, Thomas Archer, &c., 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Rhyming Dictionary for the Use of Young Poets, 6s 6d, by post 7s
The Book of Familiar Quotations from the best authors, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Golden Gleanings from the Poets, devotional and moral, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
My Beautiful Lady, by Thomas Woolner, 7s, by post 7s 6d
The Wars of Wisdom, by the author of the of Heir of Redclyffe, 7s, by post 7s 8d
The Philosophy of Health—the Promotion of Human Longevity and Happiness, by Southwood Smith, M.D., 2 vols., 7s, by post 8s
Letts' Interest Time Tables, containing 366 openings, each corresponding with the several days of the year—with other tables, 4th edition, 13s, by post 14s 6d
Instructions in Practical Surveying, Topographical Plan Drawings, and Sketching Ground without Instruments, by George D. Burr, 3rd edition, with plates, 9s 6d, by post 10s 6d
Vanity Fair, by W. M. Thackeray, 7s 6d, by post 8s 9d
The Pickwick Papers, by C. Dickens, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Oliver Twist, by C. Dickens, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Macneill's Tables for the Calculation of Earth Work in Cuttings for Railways, Canals, and other Public Works, 2nd edition, enlarged, £2 2s, by post £2 3s 6d
Stevenson on the Design and Construction of Harbours, 10 plates, 1864, 15s, by post 14s
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, suited to families spending from £100 to £1000 a-year, including directions for the Nursery and Sick Room, &c., &c., 200 engravings, 12s, by post 14s 6d
Francis's Dictionary of Practical Receipts in Trade, Manufacture, Domestic Economy, &c., &c., 10s 6d, by post 11s 6d
Beasley's Druggist's General Receipt Book, 5th edition, 7s 6d, by post 8s
Household Medicine and Sick Room Guide—Diseases and Methods of Treatment, expressly adapted for family use, 15s, by post 17s
Hunt's Guide to the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin, 7th edition, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Acton on the Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs, coloured plates, £2 2s, post paid £2 4s
Lectures on the Diseases of Women, by Charles West, M.D., 20s, post paid 22s
Althaus on Paralysis, Neuralgia, and Affections of the Nervous System, 5s, post paid 5s 6d
Meadow's Prescribers' Companion, 3s 6d, post paid 4s
The Prescribers' Analysis of the Pharmacopeia, 5s, post paid 5s 6d
The Decameron of Boccaccio, translated by Kelly, 4s 6d, post paid 5s 6d
The Heptameron, 4s 6d, post paid 5s 6d
Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, 7s, post paid 8s 6d
Youatt on Diseases and Breeding of Sheep, 10s, by post 11s 6d
—— on Breeding of Cattle, 10s, by post 11s 6d
—— on Breeds and Management of the Horse, 10s, post paid 11s 6d
Josephus, by Whiston, 6s, post paid 7s 6d
Fox's Book of Martyrs, with notes, illustrations, 10s 6d, by post 12s 6d
The Land and the Book, or Biblical Illustrations, plates, 9s 6d, post paid 11s
Dick's Christian Philosopher, 5s, post paid 6s
Life of Sir William Wallace, 4s 6d, post paid 5s 6d
Shakespeare, edited by Mrs. Clarke, 2 vols., 14s, post paid 16s
Aguilar's Days of Bruce, 7s 6d, post paid 8s 6d
—— Mother's Recompense, 7s 6d, post paid 8s 6d
—— Home Influence, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 6d
—— Woman's Friendship, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 3d
—— Vale of Cedars, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 3d
Nasmyth, or the Last Days of Jerusalem, 9s 6d, post paid 10s 6d
Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 6d
St. Winifred's, or the World of School, 8s, by post 9s
Golden Gleanings, being a selection from the poets, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Choice Poems and Lyrics, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 3d
Choice Thoughts from Shakespeare, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 3d
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 4s 6d, post paid 5s
Masterman Ready, by Marryatt, 5s, post free 6s
The Boy's Own Sea Stories, 7s, post paid 8s
The Fairy Album, 4s 6d, post paid 5s
Our Nursery Story Book, 7s, post paid 8s
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio, 4s 6d, post paid 5s 3d
Tales of the Great and Brave by Tytler, 6s, by post 6s 6d
Stories from the History of England, 3s 6d, post paid 4s
More about Jesus, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Peep of Day, 2s, post paid 2s 4d
Cassell's Popular Educator, 6 vols, £1 11s 6d
The Language of Flowers, 1s 6d, post paid 1s 9d
Boswell's Life of Johnson, by Croker, plates, 13s, post paid 15s
Illustrated Times volume, 14s
Chambers's Atlas, 12s 6d
The Intellectual Observer, 5 volumes, plates coloured £2 7s 6d, post paid £2 17s 6d
The Ladies of Bever Hollow, 3s 6d, post paid 4s
Village Belle, a tale of English Country Life, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Kitt, an Autobiography, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Plain Words on Health, by J. J. Brown, M.D., 1s, by post 1s 2d
Lindley on the Law of Partnership, 2 vols. calf
Coote on the Practice of the Court of Probate, by Tristram, 8vo
Smith's Manual of Common Law, 8vo
Stone's Petty Sessions, 8vo
—— Justices' Manual, 8vo
Lewis on the Principles of Conveyancing, with Precedents
The Law of Marriage and Divorce, in the form of a Guide, by Waddilove
The Land and the Book, morocco gilt
Scott's Poetical Works, morocco gilt
The Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain, with photographic plates, 25s, post paid 28s
Pearls from the Poets, plates, 10s 6d, post paid 12s 6d
Sabbath Bells, plates, 10s 6d, post paid 12s
The Imperial Dictionary, by Ogilvie, 2 vols., bound, £5 10s
Bagster's Polyglot Bible, with Common Prayer, Cruden's Concordance, Index, and Psalms, morocco extra gilt, clasp
Ditto ditto, morocco, clasp, small edition
Wilson on the Lord's Supper, morocco
Christian Year, morocco gilt
Eucharistica, morocco gilt
—— cloth
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